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AT NIGHT

Do all your sleeping at night, at night,
For then niddy-noddy is right, right;
But awake you must keep,
And it won't do to sleep
In the middle of broad daylight, light,
In the middle of broad daylight.

The sun at the end of the day, the day,
Takes his king of all candles away, away;
The curtain on high
Is drawn over the sky,
And the stars keep through if they may, may,
The stars and moon if they may.

There's the curtain of night over all, all;
There's our own window curtain, so small, small;
And, least in their size,
Over (Emily's) eyes,
Her eyelids for curtains will fall, fall,
Those fringed little curtains will fall.

She kneels at the side of her bed, her bed,
And softly her prayers are said, said;
Now a kiss, my dear;
Come, angels, near,
And keep watch round my darling's head.
—Household Magazine.

JIM'S FUTURE WIFE.

RESULT OF A SEASIDE TRIP.

"Um," clicked Aunt Mary Child, in a displeased tone, as she emerged from the tent door and glanced down toward the beach.

"What did you say, Auntie?"

"Nothing, Grace." But Grace had glanced also, and what she saw brought a shadow over her gentle features. Surely that bundle-shaped mass among the rocks below was Mollie Pomfret, all rolled up in a big shawl, with something else, and surely that sometody else was—yes! it was—Jim!

But if Grace turned pale, Aunt Mary made up the equipoise of color by becoming proportionally red. Her soul was hot within as she gazed. To her the "sailing party" was not merely a pleasure excursion, as to the rest; or a possible paradise, as to poor Grace; but a tournament, a battle-field, in which Molly Pomfret represented one knight, herself another, and Jim was the precious prize to be awarded to superior skill and valor.

Her first move was to "borrow" Grace Goodenow, the girl whom, with that infallible instinct which leads us to see the rights and wrongs of other people's love affairs more clearly than they do themselves, she had long ago selected as the wife Jim ought to want. But to "borrow" Grace was not an easy matter. Dr. Goodenow now being strongly opposed to parties of pleasure, and all that savored of frivolity and "philandering," against which vague and anomalous iniquity he was wont to frequently and strongly inveigh. A long morning of argument was the price paid for this concession. Aunt Mary had to face much discussion and reprobation; had to hear that the longing for salt which she had incautiously alluded to as "natural," was an instinct shared with brute beasts, prairie wolves, savage bisons, who gallop miles to reach a "lick" and satisfy their appetites; had to listen to a vast and erudite body of objection drawn from natural history and "Scripter," and finally only carried her point by stringent references to Grace's thinness, paleness, want of appetite, and an adroit allusion to an Aunt Esther dead some twenty years before of consumption, and a rather hypothetical "Uncle Zack," who "kind of wasted away, and went out like the snuff of a candle." When the dominie, on mention of this worthy, began to hitch uneasily in his chair, she knew her cause was won; for, in spite of his big bow-wow manner, the good man was exceedingly sensitive and anxious about his only girl. So, seizing the moment with a woman's quickness, Aunt Mary began to dilate on the exceeding steadiness of the party, which she made out to be a sort of cross between a water-cure and a camp-meeting. "I'm sure if you'd have been with us last year, doctor, you would have felt gratified, as I did—really gratified—at all that went on. None of the boys ever went fishing or anything until after prayers, which we had every morning regularly, with the reading of the Scriptures. It really did seem like an influence for good over the young, and I for one considered it a privilege to be there."

"Well, well," said the convinced dominie, "the child shall go. Perhaps she is not looking altogether as well as usual, and, as you say, the same breezes may be beneficial to her health. Grace, you will be discreet and obedient, I am sure."

"I'll see that she is," cried Mrs. Child, elate with victory. "She shall sleep next to me in the tent, and I'll keep as sharp an eye on her as if she were my own. Hey, Gracie, you'll behave yourself, and not fret even if I do speak severely at times?"

Grace laughed. The prospect did not seem very formidable to her. Every one knew "Aunt Mary," so called by half the girls in Dusenburry, and all young people, at least, loved her.

The intuitions of unselfish and genuine affection may generally be trusted. Grace was really the wife Jim Child needed, the heaven-meant woman, the complement to his nature. But though his aunt divined his, though Grace, half unconscious, responded already to the instinctive attraction, the idea had not yet dawned upon Jim himself. The delicate flower-like struck him as dim and colorless. Molly Pomfret, with her shallow prettiness and flighty airs and graces, caught his eye and immature fancy a thousand times more. Not that he was in love with her; but he had begun to think himself so—a most dangerous first step. Now, for the first time, the two girls were to be contrasted side by side, and Aunt Mary's hopeful spirit prophesied good results. "Men are blind enough," she thought, "but nothing less than a born idiot could see my Grace and that Pomfret girl together for ten days and not find out the difference. If Jim really is such a goose he deserves his fate. So now this long-desired "salting-party" was really begun. There were the white tents, two for sleeping and one for cooking, there was the long, broad dining table, roofed with boughs, and the bough hut, which sheltered the wagons there below the little knoll, crowned with pine and cedar, loviest of spots for encampment, lay the smooth beach, with its fringe of yeast-white foam, from which far away stretched the expanse of ineffable ocean blue. Long bars of pink cloud lay on the horizon, eastward the fairsolemn moon slowly climbed the sky. It was the very scene on the thought of which Grace for a month past had smiled herself to sleep, but somehow, now that it was there visible, tangible, lying about her, the sense of disappointment came with it. A faint chill crept over her bright imaginings. Something beautiful had vanished C d it be because of that comfortable group below—Jim, Molly, and the mutual blanket-shawl?

"It's pretty cool to-night, isn't it?" said jolly Mr. Child, emerging from the mess tent, where he had been helping his wife to spread the beds. "You'd better wrap up, Gracie. Where are all the boys and girls?"

"Not far off, any of them," responded his sister. "Suppose you get them all together and have a good sing here on the knoll, James."

"A first-rate idea, Mary. Here, mother," raising his voice, "call the children to come out; we're going to sing."

Mrs. Child came at the call—a placid, happy woman, with sleepy eyes.

"Yes, pa, certainly. Sadie! Ann Eliza! Tom! Your pa wants you. You can quit the dishes; they'll do very well for to-night just as they are. Squire Vose! ah, here he is with Esther and Mr. Grey. But where's Addie and Charley Hale? and where's Jim?"

"We are here, Mrs. Child," said Addie Vose's pleasant voice, from a little way down the bank, where she was sitting with her lover. "We came a little further to see the sun set better."

"But where's Jim?"

"He's down there below on the beach with Molly,"

Jim!" shouted his father.

"Aboy!" came the answer.

"Come up; we are going to sing."

With infinite satisfaction Aunt Mary watched the distant bundle unroll, restore itself into component parts, and approach. Jim and Molly came walking slowly, and carrying the shawl.

"What made you pick out such a damp corner to sit in?" asked that inconvenient little Tom.

"Well, I don't know," answered Jim, innocently. "Molly chose it. It was dampish, though."

At which speech his Aunt Mary hugged herself.

Everybody sang that night—Jim in hearty bass, his friend Charley Grey in tenor, Squire Vose with well-intentioned tones, which resembled nothing so much as the squeaking of a rusty hinge, the girls in silvery treble—everybody but Molly Pomfret. Molly was a little put out. "Two is company—more is trumpery," was emphatically her motto, and she by no means relished the interruption of the *tete-a tete* beneath the blanket shawl. Aunt Mary noted the vexation in Molly's face, and hugged herself again.

"That's right, dear," she thought. "Go on just so. Give Jim a taste of the pleasant look that will await your husband whenever anything crosses your fancy. It's a very good lesson for him, and I hope he's taking notice."

So, by way of making sure he should, she leaned forward, and said pleasantly: "What's the matter, Molly? Anything gone wrong?"

"Nothing much," was the reply, with a pout. Jim caught the look—but, bless you! he didn't regard it as a pout. To his eyes it was merely an accident of the moonlight, or because Molly was catching cold; and he seized the offending shawl and wrapped it around his charmer with such devoted eagerness that his aunt could gladly have boxed his ears. Luckily, Molly was in the mood to take offence; so she shook the shawl off, and said, sharply:

"Don't! I don't want it! You're mussing me all up," and Jim shrank back rebuked.

"Row, Brothers, Row." "Tranquillo." Those Evening Bells," and other time-honored favorites composed the repertoire of the Child family, and were heartily enjoyed and encored till a late hour. The concert wound up with "Coronation," that delight of all country churchgoers. And it was then that Grace, left out in the more secular music, began to sing, and her clear, bird-like notes astonished everybody who had never happened to sit near the parson's old pew on Sunday.

"Why, Grace, what a beautiful voice you've got!" said Jim, leaning forward to look at her.

She blushed with pleasure. "Do you think so?" she said, and smiled. The moonlight was upon her face, and brought out, as moonlight often does, a certain subtle, inward beauty not so visible by day. She looked inexpressibly fair, sweet, and womanly just then. Something pathetic, too, blended in the complexion. For the first time Jim thought to himself, "What a pretty girl Grace is growing to be!"

Aunt Mary, meantime, was regarding Molly. That dreadful moonlight! In the light of its revealing beams, half gleam, half shadow, the face of Jim's charmer altered almost to plainness. Certain hard lines became visible—the coquettish black eyes looked shallow and beady. Aunt Mary believed in moonlight, and nodded her head to some secret thought.

"Yes, yes," she said; "I know it. Pomfret all over for all her pretty looks. Well, when I'm a man I'll pick out my wife by the moonlight."

Molly's sulkiness had not quite melted next morning, nd she awoke in an ill-humor. Her bed had been hard; she hated washing her face in a tin basin; the tiny looking-glass made her appear like a fright; and she could not do her hair. To her easy indolence these little discomforts were great and real; the pleasure party wasn't pleasant; she was sorry she came, she declared. Sadie laughed at her, and that made it worse. Carelessly and crossly she got into her clothes, and emerged pouting and untidy, with her hair half brushed, to find Jim and his sister deep in the preparation of breakfast, the Vose girls fishing, and Grace, in fresh, dainty print and white apron, setting the table. The early dip in the sea, with which all the girls except sleep-loving Molly had indulged themselves, had tinged Grace's usually pale cheek with delicate pink. Her light brown hair shone in its glossy braids, her eyes were bright with exercise and pleasure; for, to the quiet, shaded life of the old parsonage, this first "outling" of Grace's was champagne after weak tea. Certainly the contract between the two girls was not to her disadvantage More than one remarked it; and Aunt Mary said to herself, "Grace 'll be a beauty one day, if the Lord ever lets the sun into her life—and so much the better for Jim."

"Come and help," shouted the young gentleman, delighted at the appearance of his charmer.

But Molly wouldn't. She hated cooking; she "didn't know where things were;" the dishes were hot; the pail hurt her wrist. She shrugged her little shoulders and walked off under the trees alone. Jim looked after her amazed.

"What's the matter," he whispered to his sister as she passed him.

"Matter? Oh, with Molly, you mean? Nothing at all, I guess. She is almost always cross when she first wakes up," replied the plain-spoken Ann Eliza.

Disenchantment the first! Could this glum, dingy vision be the radiant little witch of last week? It seemed hardly possible.

Girls, take this advice: Be as pretty as you can or as ugly at you must, but, whatever else you are, be neat. There is nothing on the visible earth more unlovely than a slatternly woman. She does violence to nature. A tumbled, dishevelled rossbud is no less an affront to the eye, while simple freshness and delicacy of appointment can of themselves almost beautify a plain person.

It had been easy enough for pretty Molly to run up stairs just as Jim swung the gate of afternoous, tumble off her soiled wrapper, draw the curl papers from her hair, and descend, after an hour's delay, renovated, puffed, smoo hed to a presentable extent, with some rose or ribbon tucked bewitchingly into just the effective spot, and a smile and twinkle of the eyes that made all discrepancies of the toilette invisible. The little points where ineradicable untidiness made itself visible to an experienced eye escaped Jim's notice completely, and but for the "salting-party," might have continued to escape it until the time when, too late for repentance, Mrs. Jim should have seated herself, a disreputable vision, opposite her astonished husband, at her own breakfast table. But meeting thus, day after day, and all day long, the habits of her life were too much for poor Molly. "What does it signify?"—that customary excuse—was uttered once and again over tumbled dress, soiled collar, tattered stockings, till even Jim's glamoured eyes became observant.

"Auntie," he said one day, as in a moment of confidence he leaned his handsome head on Miss Child's knee, "I thought the Pomfrets were well off"

"Well?" interrogative'y.

"Well, they can't be, you know, for Molly don't seem to have nice things like the other girls. Don't you think she must have pretty hard times at home?"

"Jim," said Aunt Mary solemnly, "I happen to know what Molly has to spend on her dress, and if you'll keep it a sacred secret, I will breathe it to you. Will you promise?"

"Yes."

"She spends exactly four hundred dollars a year."

"Is that a good deal?" asked ignorant Jim.

Just then the girls passed slowly, side by side, bearing a freshly gathered basket of blueberries. Grace in a simple well-fitting gown of gray, a knot of blue under the white collar, a blue ribbon looping a shady hat over the burnished, perfectly-braided hair, the other in messy, tumbled white pique, half the buttons off her boots, a crushed pink rose surmounting curls much in want of brushing, and soiled kid gloves. The contrast could hardly have been more marked even to an inexperienced eye.

"Whew!" said Jim.

From that day, as she in after years declared, Aunt Mary dated her triumph. Not that Jim transferred his affections then and there to Grace. No! It was many months later that the event happened which filled Dusenberry with excitement and Dr. Goodenow's mind with unspeakable wonder that "that child should be grown up enough to entertain the idea for a moment."

From that time, the spell of Jim's untidy enchantress was broken. In vain did Molly seek to lure him back, even combing her curls three days running. He would not return, comb she never so wisely. "Salting parties were horrid" she from that time and forever after declared. "She never wanted to go to one" again.

"And so they are," agreed Aunt Mary Child; "horrid for shame and slipshod. But if a man wants to find really what a girl has in her and how she does her little everyday things that are going to make him comfortable or uncomfortable, and how she's going to look in the morning, or at times when she isn't fixed up just to catch his eye, I advise him to pick up a wife where my Jim found his—down at salt."

Which sensible advice we commend to whom it may concern.

A BABY show among the passengers enlivened the passage of the emigrant steamer Nyanza from London to Quebec recently. The greatest interest was taken in it, and the recesses of the hold were ransacked for boxes containing hidden treasures in the way of ribbons, frocks, pinafores and underclothing, for adorning the little ones. The first two prizes were one sovereign and a bottle of brandy each; the third ten shillings and a bottle of wine, and the fourth five shillings and a bottle of wine.

UNSATISFACTORY.

"Have other lovers—say my love—
Loved thus before to-day?"—
"They may have, yes, they may, my love;
Not long ago they may."

"But though they worshipped thee, my love,
Thy maiden heart was free?"—
"Don't ask too much of me, my love,
Don't ask too much of me."

"Yet now 'tis you and I, my love,
Love's wings no more will fly?"—
"If Love could never die, my love,
Our love should never die."

"For shame! and is this so, my love,
And Love and I must go?"—
"Indeed I do not know, my love;
My life, I do not know."

"You will, you must be true, my love,
Nor look and love anew?"—
"I'll see what I can do my love;
I'll see what I can do."

Flowers and Health.

[Home Journal.]

There has not been wanting plenty of alarmists as to the perils of sleeping in rooms where large quanities of particular kinds of flowers have been temporarily deposited; sometimes, no doubt, with good reason, for it has been proved by experience that certain individuals are affected seriously by certain oders, the odoriferous matter being not a mere invisible aura but a substantial exhalation, capable of being taken up after the same manner as the gases produced by sundry chemical experiments. The narcissus, the wall-flowers, and several others, appear to have furnished definite cases of this nature. Similar charges have been brought, more or less justly, against certain trees, shrubs, and even herbaceous plants, invisible emanations from which are reputed to cause nausea, insensibility, and even death. the famous fable of the Upas having a fractional amount of truthful realization. The Manchineel tree of the West Indies, and certain American species of Rhus are generally understood to be capable of thus vitiating and even poisoning the atmosphere that immediately envelops them, through the effects are manifested only in persons who are predisposed to suffer from malaria. These statements rest, no doubt, upon a certain basis of fact, but more numerous observations, and greater precision in determining how much is *bona fide* cause, and how much is veritable effect, are still needed in order to a right apprehension of the degree to which plants can injure man seriously through his nostrils. Simple unpleasantness of odor is, of course, quite another thing, often a matter merely of fancy or education, and cannot be in any degree associated with deleterious qualities in the plant affording it, since we have noisome scents in some of the harmless labiatæ, such as the stachys sylvatica, and the ballotta nigra, the very name of which last, facetiously derived from ballien, to "cast away," is intended to imply its unanimous rejection by respectable noses, or at all events by the average nose of civilized Europe, while, *per contra*, there are plants of vicious properties that afford scent truly delicious—as, for example, the common mezereon. With modern science to give us lessons, we find, however, that the ill-effects produced by the odors of one set of plants and flowers are balanced, perhaps quite overmatched, by the good effects of other sets. Most of us have heard of "ozone." It is one of those capital ingredients of the world that have existed from the beginning, but which have only of late years been actually recognized, and consists, in plain English, of highly electrified oxygen, the gas when so electrified acquiring specially good qualities in regard to the general health of mankind. Prof. Montegazza, of Padua, states that certain plants and flowers upon exposure to the rays of the sun cause so large an increase in the quantity of ozone round about as to be eminently conducive to a better condition of the atmosphere, of course with the understanding that there is proper ventilation, such as will carry off the excess of purely odorous matter that may arise from them. Among these ozone manufacturers of the botanical world are the cherry laurels (poisonous in its leaves and kernels,) the clove, lavender, mint, fennel, the lemon tree, and others; also the narcissus, the heliotrope, the hyacinth, and the mignonette. Certain prepared perfumes, similarly exposed to the sunshine, add further to the atmospheric stock of ozone, the well known perfume called eau-de-cologne, for instance, oil of bergamot, extract of millefleurs, essence of lavender, and some of the aromatic tinctures. The oxidation of certain essential oils obtained from plants and flowers, such as the oils of nutmeg, aniseed, thyme, and peppermint, is likewise indicated by the professor as a source of ozone, though the supply of this pleasant aerial condiment is in the case of these less considerable. Dr. Montegazza recommends accordingly the large and sedulous cultivation of ozone producing plants in all districts and localities where the atmosphere is liable to be corrupted, marshy places in particular, in which last, according to Dr. Cornelius Fox, in his recent comprehensive work upon ozone, it is impossible for any better sanitary agent to be introduced than the common sunflower. This plant, happily able to make itself quite at home in the poorest cottage backyard, has been shown not only to purify the atmosphere of marshy places, removing a very decided amount of the miasmata ordinarily there engendered, but to confer the positive benefit of augmenting the quantity of ozone. People are recommended often to the seaside, or to special marine watering-places, for the sake of their reputed wealth in ozone. Should we not move a vote of thanks to the man who has shown us how to arrange for supplies upon our own premises?

In past ages there appear to have been instances of a sort of instinctive resort to certain plants as disinfectants. Herodian relates that during a plague in Italy, in the second century, strangers crowding to Rome were directed by the physicians to retreat to Laurentum (now San Lorenzo), a place so-called from the abundance of *laurus nobilis*, or sweet-bay tree, which then grew there, and by inhaling the odor of which they would, in a certain measure, be guarded from infection. And long before the time alluded to the disciples of Empedocles had been accustomed to plant aromatic and balsamic herbs in the neighborhood of their dwellings, in the confident belief that by so doing they were providing means of defence against fevers, &c. To this day we have the name of "Feverfew" as the appellation of one of the strongest-scented composite, with traditions of its abounding febrifugal powers.

So that if we are wise we shall imitat the citizens of Laurentum, and promote the growth of bay trees wherever the soil and climate will allow them to flourish. If the experiment should fail as regards miasmata, we shall at all events be so much the richer as to a fragrant evergreen; and if we are wise we shall further encourage and help forward the diffusion of odor-yielding flowers, such as yield this excellent ozone, in the gardens, &c., of towns and their suburbs, promoting the healthy qualities of the atmosphere after the most beautiful and picturesque of methods. Mignonette, thyme, lavender, sunflowers will grow almost anywhere, operating their quiet but solid usefulness in a way that is least of all expected. The purification of the atmosphere from a portion of its carbonic acid gas goes on all the same, and uninterruptedly; the ozone manufacture is a distinct and independent performance, and belongs to the flowers alone, just as the former pertains to the green foliage only. The more that chemistry discovers in relation to the ozoniparous properties of flowers the more valuable will flowers become to reflective minds.

THE FASHIONS.

A New Polonaise—Summer Hats—Coiffures—Fans.

A new polonaise walking suit is called a "blouse." It is a cool, flowing, easy-fitting garment, with full loose front and partly-adjusted back, cut with few and simple seams; when belted down it has the effect of a plain blouse (infant waist) and an open-front overskirt. The belt may be worn all the way around, or only in the back, according to fancy. The back requires a belt and side sash; but this belt may be passed through slits in the seam under the arm, and worn under the front, leaving it flowing if greater coolness is required. There is but one seam in the back, and one under each arm; the shoulders are exceedingly short, and the sleeve is a French coat sleeve that extends up on the shoulder precisely as if cut for a gentleman's coat. Such polonaises made of washing fabrics are entirely without lining; those made of grenadine, Chambery gauze, or foulard have a lining of thin silk in the waist, extending just below the belt, and also in the sleeves. Although especially suitable for thin fabrics, this model is also used for heavy linens, bamboo cloth, Turkish toweling, pique, camel's hair, de bege, flannel, and the various materials now used for overdresses.

The fraise or ruff around the neck of this polonaise is a stylish feature this season. It is a bias band of the material doubled, triple box-pleated in the middle, and so fully pleated that the edges of each cluster of pleats curl backward, making the top and bottom touch, and producing quite a pretty effect. This fraise, when made on black silk and grenadine dresses, is sometimes lined with white silk or a color, instead of being made double of the dress goods.

Calico suits made in this way are as cool and comfortable as wrappers, and have the advantage of being suitable also for the street, for early morning rambles, shopping, etc. Square pockets may be added to polonaises of thick calicoes, cambrics and linen, but are inappropriate on those of thinner goods. Pique polonaises are edged with English open-worked embroidery, and worn with black velvet sashes. Sometimes loops of white braid are sewed on the outside of the skirt, and when fastened over buttons just below the belt, are very useful for draping dresses of washing fabrics. Large pearl buttons with eyes, or else wooden moulds covered with the dress material, are used for fastening the waist.

SUMMER HATS.

Wholesale millinery houses are introducing some new straw hats for the summer. The choice among these is the English walking hat, a modified Rubens shape, with half-high crown, and narrow brim turned up high and close to the crown on each side, with square projecting front and back. This is one of the few stylish hats that afford a slight protection to the eyes, as it may be worn quite far forward on the forehead, while most of the new shapes are placed very far back. It comes in black and white straw, chip and Neapolitan braid. The brim should be faced on the sides with velvet or silk, and merely bound in the back and front. A loose scarf of turquoise, or else soft twilled silk is then carelessly disposed around the crown and knotted behind with standing loops and short wide hanging ends. Two ostrich tips curl over the crown from the left side, and soften its outlines. A cluster of half-blown roses, red, yellow and pink, or else some wild sweetbrier, is placed low down at the back, and an oxydized silver buckle may be added on the right side.

Another novelty is the promenade hat of straw, with steeple crown, high and sloping, and one side of the brim turned up flat against the crown. The brim of the hat is bound with black, showing a straw-colored piping. These plumes are also new. They are long ostrich feathers curled softly like the willow plumes of two years ago, and are very much admired.

COIFFURES.

Hair dressers predict that coiffures will soon change their position and be worn lower; indeed, leaders of fashion have already begun to wear them so, though it is probable that the present altitude will be retained during the summer, as it has the advantage of being very cool. Finger puff chignons, made very light, with lengthwise puffs, coming down on the forehead, and extending to the nape of the neck behind, are the newest caprice.

The most prevalent coiffure for the street and general use is still the crown braid, wound high around the top of the head. Double and single crown braids, in thick plaits of three tresses, are each worn. The pompadour roll, high above the forehead, is out of favor for all except very blonde and prematurely gray hair; also the idiotic looking Vandyck fringe falling almost to the eyes, in Skye terrier style. Closely crimped hair and all frizzes are abandoned for the more natural looking wavy hair. Ladies who have burned or worn off their front hair by frizzing it are using false fronts, not like those worn by old ladies, but made up of short, waved tresses, set on a thin, lace like net of hair that does not conceal the natural white scalp at the parting.

FANS.

Fans are so increased in size that they have become legitimate targets for the caricaturist's pencil. They are shown in the shops a yard in length from tip to tip, but those of half this size are found most salable. The fan for full dress is the Trianon, of silk or satin, with a bunch of flowers painted in one corner, and a long branch of spray trailing across to the opposite corner. It is mounted on fine lacquered wood sticks of the same color, or else on pearl or yellow ivory. The plain fan may be bought, and the decorations painted according to fancy. Lady artists charge $4 or $5 for painting in oil a rose cluster, or monograms, butterflies, or imps. A French gray silk fan is prettily decorated with scarlet geraniums and white daisies; another is black, with a rose, in true Spanish taste. For everyday use the fancy this summer is for Japanese fans of thin light paper, painted in characteristic fashion, and mounted on lacquered or sandalwood sticks. The Russia leather and tortoise shell fans introduced last year are now made very large, and ornamented with monograms. Dark blue linen fans were imported early in the season, but are difficult to find now. White and black feather fans are shown for mourning, also black silk fans wrought with jets. The bridal fan is of white silk, with painting on one side and lace on the other. The spread Japanese fans, as cheap as palm leaves, are strewn about parlors and chambers for general use. Chatelaines for hanging fans to the belt are this season made long enough to permit the fans to be used without detaching.—Harpers' Bazar.

VARIETIES.

THE New England nail manufacturers have agreed to stop work during July and August.

THE authorities at West Point have interdicted the cadets loaning their sashes or other military adornments to their young lady friends.

AN old lady from the country, who recently attended the funeral of a relative in town, afterwards described the coffin as a "show case."

CHICAGO street-car drivers have been receiving as wages one fare in six, but they have recently been cut down to one fare in seven, and many of them are dissatisfied.

REAL estate has risen in Virginia. A negro there who had a $15 cabin destroyed during the war has presented a claim for $21,000.

AN exhibition is announced in Paris of specimens of the use of "padding," and of other methods whereby artificial beauty and unreal charms are successfully imposed upon credulous and devoted men.

A NEW style of dressing the hair recently adopted is to brush it back from the forehead and fasten it at the back in a coil or knot. It is very plain, and may not become every lady, but it will be found delightfully cool for the summer, and is much more sensible than the old style of gigantic chignons and towering heaps of puffs and frizzes.

HAVERHILL, Mass., has some "women who dare" The formation of an association to effect a radical change for the better in the style of ladies' dress is contemplated by some of the young ladies of that city. They are said to be in earnest, and will set about their work with all that courage and determination which its difficulty demands.

AFTER a bevy of children in Somerville, Tennessee, had fooled with a revolver for half an hour without accident, the oldest brother became disgusted at the harmless character of the sport, and, arranging his little playmates in a single group, he fired into them, killing one brother, wounding another in the arm, and shooting off his sister's nose.

A GIRL of twelve years, at Rolling Prairie, Ind., has such a mania for horses, that she frequently imagines herself one, and will eat grass, stamp, kick, etc. She will frequently get up in the night, harness her father's team, and drive miles away, or until she is overtaken and brought back. She will even go to the neighbors and hitch up their teams and run away with them.

PEOPLE who are foolish enough to risk their money in betting on horses should be taught caution by a witness at a recent trial of a horse case, in Springfield, Mass. The witness was a well-known horse trainer, and edified the Court with a description of how the best horses are made to come in last, and quoted a number of instances in which this method of cheating had been practised.

HERR WIENIAWSKI has found a protege in San Francisco, the ten-year old son of a jeweller named Litchtenberg. The little fellow played several pieces for the great violinist, and afterwards repeated a piece after Herr Wieniawski had played it. Herr Wieniawski consented to give the boy a lesson of one hour's duration every day during his stay in the city, and take him to Europe and place him in the Musical Conservatory at Vienna, under his own tuition, free of charge, until he graduates.

THE funniest breach of promise case in modern times has just been tried in England. The hero, finding his ardor cooling, and desiring to freighten his betrothed into breaking the engagement, told her that he was greatly distressed by palpitation of the heart. She did not seem inclined to believe him, so he went to a doctor for a medical certificate of bad health. What he received did not suit him, and he applied to another physician, who was more open to the influence he brought to bear. Armed with this certificate he visited his lady adored, and, as he supposed, presented it to her, but unfortunately he gave her the wrong certificate, and it was read at the trial. The doctor declared that the heart trouble was not serious, that at the age of the applicant he might hope to recover from it, and that matrimony would be likely to do him good. Damages, $1,500.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 5, 1873.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* predicts that every man that stands up in defense of the salary grab "will be swept from off his feet as by a whirlwind." Does this include GRANT?

WILLIAM J. OVENS, who killed young RIDDLE, is a candidate for the Legislature, nominated by the Radicals of the Fourth (Philadelphia) District. Does the *Commercial* think the selection a good one?

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* is the champion dodger. It is afraid to say whether the President did right or wrong in signing the salary grab steal. We call the attention of his Excellency to the unfaithfulness ot this organ.

THE Chicago *Times* of Thursday publishes reports from different points in each of the northwestern states, showing the condition and prospects of the crops. The advices are of a very encouraging character, and indicate that the yield of of most kinds of grain, and especially that of wheat, will be considerably above the average product.

THE *Age* of Wednesday says: "We very heartily join in the compliment which THE POST, of Pittsburgh, pays to the Hon. W. H. SMITH, of that city, representing Allegheny in the Constitutional Convention. It has no member more earnest, assiduous and public-spirited, and he has been the uniform and able advocate of the liberty of the press."

REFERRING to the salary grab, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says: "There is but one opinion in this community of the measure by which it was taken from the Treasury, it is believed to have been altogether dishonest." How about GRANT'S extra hundred thousand dollars to be paid him for signing the bill and should he not be called upon to add that amount to the conscience fund?

AND now we find the Radicals of Philadelphia charging each other with fraud at the nominating elections on Tuesday. The vote given to HARTRANFT, after counting the bogus ones and alteration of the tally papers, footed up 54,551—whilst that given on Tuesday is 69,278, nearly 15,000 in excess. It beats Tammany all hollow when in her palmiest days. Of course the paid organs of the robbers can see nothing wrong in this.

IF any man ever earned, by infamous conduct, a nomination, it is "BILL" ELLIOTT, of Philadelphia. He was the hired tool of the Ring of that city in the Legislature, and the tender of the Sheriffalty was the price formally offered and carried out with mathematical exactness. The Ring know their power and seldom fail. The ELLIOTTS, and OVENS' will control the political character of the Centennial City for some years, and retain as large a share of the public treasure as they can lay their hands upon.

WE are gratified to notice that THE POST has enough independence to denounce the outrageous disorder which reigned at the Democratic Convention on Tuesday.—*Gazette.*

And we regret that we cannot return the compliment. The disturbances in Radical Conventions and processions are very seldom alluded to in the Republican papers, especially the *Gazette*. The most disgraceful drunken brawl ever seen in Pittsburgh was the GRANT demonstration of the Western counties in 1868 and yet the *Gazette* and its neighbors never alluded to it, but pronounced the procession a grand success. THE POST is never afraid of hurting its party by telling the truth.

CHOLERA REMEDY.

The *World* of Wednesday has the following in regard to the cholera mixture published by the *Journal of Commerce* and which was copied into these columns:

WHASTEN to rectify the erroneous impression which we unfortunately conveyed concerning the pharmaceutical knowledge of the *Journal of Commerce*. Our contemporary explains that by a printer's oversight prefixes were omitted from its miraculous cholera prescription, on which we pronely commented yesterday and which should read:

Tinct. Opii.
Tinct. Capsici,
Tinct. Helleb.,
Tinct. Menth pip.,
Tinct. Campho.

Mix equal parts each.

That is to say, the respective tinctures of the several ingredients are to be used. This is somewhat more intelligible; but yet our hypothetical druggist's clerk will not be happy, for the materia medica makes no mention of tincture of peppermint or tincture of camphor, nor does it even recognize a compound tincture of rhubarb.

WE are right glad to know through Mr. CREE, Secretary of the Indian Commission, that the warlike Sioux will not trouble the northern Pacific any more this season. We hope he has nothing less than the word of some chief to this statement. Indians will murder, steal betray and commit every conceivable outrage, but who ever heard of an Indian lying. He scorns to lie. Yet we beseech our young and christian friend not to play General CANBY too much. He might distribute tracts once too often and thereby lose his hair, or return to su packed in ice.

SENATOR JOHN HIPPLE-MITCHELL.

"Vell, vot of it," said the *Commercial*, one day, in regard to the little irregularities or idiosyncracies of the Radical Senator from Oregon. And "vot of it," said BERGNER'S Harrisburg *Telegraph*. And "what's wrong," said the respectable compurgators of Mr. JOHN HIPPLE, formerly an attorney at law in Butler town. And "votsee oddsee," said "Ah Sin," now a constituent of the Senator's, who lives in Oregon; and has accepted or exchanged apologies with WILLIAM NYE, with which ancient card-table competitor of his, he is now living in perfect amity.

Meantime the PURVIANCE detachment of Hipple-tonians, under the general supervision of CAMERON, are seeking, with great diligence, for the Inquisitive Wanderer from Butler, who made the discovery that, that ancient and honorable borough had an interest in a Senator of the United States of which they, but for him, might have been oblivious to the present hour. And now we have a declaration from the patient, persecuted and long suffering Senator, that he puts himself into the hands of his party friends (in Oregon we suppose, under counsel of his Pennsylvania apologists,) and will do what they may decree. It is a pity that Mr. JOHN HIPPLE could not have dropped the burden of his sins, and let them sink "like lead into the sea," even as the albatross fell from the neck of the Ancient Mariner, or as the heavy burden of JOHN BUNYAN'S "Christian" dropped away from his wearied shoulders. But we fear that Mr. Senator HIPPLE MITCHELL is not so truly repentant as were the two miserables above alluded to.

But something must be done to resolve the Senator as to his proper course, and to absolve him also. Perhaps it would be well for a new lot of testimonials to be made out—something like the verdict a "Court of Honor," or an impartial inquest into the whole subject of HIPPLE'S indiscretions, inadvertently committed after due deliberation. That High Commission might be composed of Vice President WILSON (born COLBATH), he knows how it is himself, about two names, if he is not slandered. B. F. BUTLER of Massachusetts, C. C. BOWEN of South Carolina, whose last wife, like the last conquest of all bigamists, stuck to him so closely. JOHN J. PATTERSON, once of Pennsylvania, would be a good member of this court, and Senator POMEROY would also do very well. The editor of the *Commercial*, and BERGNER of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, might act as Clerks to that commission, and SWOOPE and WM. B. MANN could be counsel for HIPPLE. A commission thus composed might look as if it were "organized to acquit," and they would probably give a very clear verdict—and MITCHELL would be probably acquitted on these grounds:

1. That he never retained or had or took away any money of the clients of THOMPSON and HIPPLE, in Butler town.
2. That he paid it all back.
3. That when he left Butler it was not secretly and in the night time, but was known to all the people.
4. That he never lived in Butler.
5. That he was just as good a man after he changed his name in Oregon, as he was under his old name in Butler.
6. That he never changed his name at any time—and that as the Legislature of Oregon does not meet for two years, it will be impossible for him to have that body sanction the change he has himself adopted.
7. That he is as good as the average of his political associates, and that the party shall not be deprived of his services for slight errors like those of which he confesses himself to be guilty, which should not damage him in the estimation of honorable men, and which he never committed.
8. That he be recommended, for the sake of his party, which is the party of progress and of pure morals, to hold on to his seat in the Senate.

It cannot be doubted that a clear, succinct, and logical verdict like this, signed by a jury of which HENRY WILSON, V. P., should be foreman, would purge HIPPLE MITCHELL of all his possible sins, restore him to the high estimation in which he has always stood and never lost in Butler and throughout the country, and make him a more efficient Radical Senator than ever.

Here are some questions for Messrs. PURVIANCE, THOMPSON, CAMERON and the rest:—Whether Mr. Senator HIPPLE would have been made Senator if the Radicals of Oregon had known as much about him as did the Radicals of Butler, when he was a candidate? Whether they ever knew of any man who ran away secretly from his home and family, and who staid away from them from good motives and honest ends? Whether they ever knew of a man to change or deny his name and secretly take an alias, for any honorable purpose? Whether the example of Mr. JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL, in his conduct towards the poor girl that he afterwards had to marry—in his secreting himself for years—in his manner of getting a divorce from her, and in all the circumstances of his life, affords an example that should be followed by young men, or excused by old men?

MR. CORBETT, of Clarion county, is a member of the Constitutional Convention, who does'nt think much of newspaper men. The newspaper men and Mr. CORBETT stand in mutual relations. They don't think much of him.—*Erie Observer.*

NOT MUCH.

Upon the occasion of General BUTLER'S recent self-nomination as a candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts, he blandly remarked, that he "would be glad to receive all votes, though his heart would beat a little warmer for those who favored him." A little, is not much, in any case; but it is especially not much in the case of a heartless politician like BUTLER, whose first, second and last thought is for himself, regardless alike of the feelings or interest of others, excepting only so far as others interests can be rendered subservient to his own. When such a thorough-paced demagogue, devoid of all honorable principle, undertakes to defend his course mixed with pecuniary values, the people may well put their hands to their pockets. Yet there are cowards enough in Congress to quail before this political bully, and thus give him influence, not only over them, but, through their cowardice, over better men, and throughout the country. Whether or not he can succeed in foisting himself upon the people of Massachusetts as the Governor we know not. It is their business, and we have no particular wish in the matter, any farther than this, that as his election as Governor would carry him out of the Congressional arena, it would really be a national relief provided by the good people of Massachusetts.

It is whispered, however, that BUTLER wants the Governorship as a stepping-stone to the U. S. Senatorship. Probably this is so. In this matter he does not appear to be as wily as was the illustrious SIMON, of Pennsylvania. He never ventured his name before the people for any office, great or small. He pounced at once upon members of the Legislature, and, in his own peculiar way, secured a majority to send him to the Senate. BUTLER seems to have less cunning, but more brass. Men stamped as CAMERON and BUTLER are stamped, like rattlesnakes and mosquitoes, have their uses; but we have not yet ascertained what these are!

THE course of THE POST on the local option question at the late election, put it out of the power of the Radical press and politicians to longer shuffle on that question. When they were obliged to face the music the entire Republican press and leaders turned tale upon the Temperance men and went in for free whisky by the usual ten thousand majority. There they are, pinned to the record which cannot be obliterated. That we shall hear pitiful whines to the temperance element to stand up against their ancient enemy and not endanger the supremacy of the ring, we have no doubt. But that the temperance men are fully convinced of the insincerity of their old time political friends there can be no mistake. In nearly every State where the question of prohibition was submitted the same hollow pretensions of the Republican party were punctured and are now left in a collapse condition. The N. Y. *World* which did not favor the local option says:

The temperance cause is certainly more respectable than the spoils system into which the Republican politics of the State have degenerated. The prohibition party may be meddlesome, but it has the merit of being sincere. If it is mistaken, there is an element of public spirit in the mistake, since it aims to benefit the community and not merely to acquire offices and plunder. The temperance party is, moreover, an honest party in the sense of avowing what it really means to do; whereas the Republican party, since it has outlived the issue on which it was founded, subsists on deceitful professions. We know the very utmost of the mischief the Temperance party would do if it should come into power. It practices no concealments. But the Republican party thoroughly corrupt and rotten, professes Reform that it may gain the votes of honest men and betray them; it makes temperance pledges and violates them; it declares war against Rings only to bring a Ring of its own within the reach of plunder; it advocates civil service as a shield to nepotism. For the relief and welfare of the State we would much rather see a Legislature of honest prohibitionists than a Legislature of Murphy Republicans.

CAMBRIA COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Following is the ticket nominated at Ebensburgh on Monday last:

Assembly—Henry Scanlan; Sheriff—Herman Baumer; Treasurer—A. D Christe; Commissioner—Edward Glass; Poor House Director—Anselm Weakland; Jury Commissioner—Henry Topper; Coroner—R. H. Singer; Auditor—Henry P. Friedhoff; Delegate to State Convention—John A. Blair.

The Johnstown *Democrat* says:

"No one can truthfully say that it is not one of the strongest and best tickets that could be put in the field. The men are of the very first water, and each will adorn with dignity, capacity and honesty, the position for which he has been selected. We shall hereafter speak of the candidates in detail, and give a partial history of them. We predict that this entire ticket will be elected with a greater majority than any ticket has been for some time in this county. And to accomplish this we call upon all Democrats to put on their armor to do battle for their party. Forget the past and move in one united column on the corrupt works of the enemy. Victory is ours, if we do our duty, with an overwhelming majority."

If this excellent advice be followed the whole ticket will be elected by at least seven hundred majority, and Cambria will take her place among the Democratic counties; a position which she has been deprived of by local dissensions.

SOME of the Ohio journals announce the Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN as a candidate for Governor this fall, on a square Democratic platform. With such a candidate the Ohio Democracy can dispense with platform bids for any faction or tribe of malcontents.

JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL AS A BIGAMIST.

As some misunderstanding exists in regard to the divorce and second marriage of the newly elected Senator from Oregon, he having carefully refrained from making any allusion to the date of these events in his statement to the people of Oregon, we print the following from information received from Portland which indicates that HIPPLE, who got a divorce from his Butler wife in 1867, was practising bigamy for five years. Our informant says:

"JOHN H. MITCHELL was married in Portland Oregon, in 1862 to MARTHA daughter of JOHN B. PRICE, Esq., of this city, formerly of Troy, New York, and Warrenton, Mo. HIPPLE'S story here was always that his wife had died in San Francisco and there is said to be a tombstone in the Lone Mountain Cemetery of that city with his name on it. His father is said by him to have died in 1869. He has three children by his present wife, two girls and a boy."

According to this HIPPLE must have had three wives. Wonder if there are any more.

PRIOR to the hiding away of the only Constitutional currency of the country and the issue of the greenbacks, there was a paper currency amounting to about two hundred millions of dollars. Now we have three hundred and fifty-six millions of greenbacks, three hundred and fifty-four millions of National Bank paper, and forty-five and a half millions of fractional currency, making one grand enormous totality of seven hundred and fifty-five and a half millions of paper promises to pay specie dollars; being an excess over the natural requirements of business, as shown by the circulation in 1860, of five hundred and fifty-five and a half millions. Add to this the additional issue claimed by some to be at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and we have the grand total of eight hundred millions of dollars in circulation to do the work which was well done with one-fourth the amount.

When it is remembered that the mass of business in this country is not done with bank notes, but with checks and drafts; that instead of money passing from hand to hand, (except in the smallest transactions,) payment is made by a check upon a bank, which simply operates by having the sum named charged on the books of the bank upon which it is drawn to the maker and credited to the holder, we will see at once how a fourfold circulation must inflate values, and act as an impulse to the hottest speculation.

To say that such an enormous load of currency is required to carry on the business of the country, is simply nonsense or worse. The country never needed it, and any appearance of need is entirely fictitious. If you wish to know how much money is required you must return to a real basis—specie and paper redeemable at the pleasure of the holder. If money is scarcer then than is convenient, we will sell our products and buy it from abroad; or we will dig the precious metals from the earth and coin them into money.

The speculator and the Wall street gambler—whether he lives in New York, or calls the telegraph into requisition at Pittsburgh in order to learn the run of the cards—are the only people who are benefited by the present state of affairs—all others are taxed for their benefit.

THE official report of the United States Mining Commissioner sets forth that gold and silver was dug out of the earth in this paper-currencied country of ours, during 1869, 1870, and 1871, to the aggregate value of one hundred and ninety four millions and one hundred and sixty three thousand dollars. And yet we are told that a return to a constitutional currency is a mere maggot in the brain of a lot of impracticable fellows, who cannot see the blessings which arise from a plethora of repudiated promises to pay. The rag-barons insist upon it that if resumption is brought about all this specie will flow out of the country; and almost in the same breath they will tell you that a specie basis for a paper circulation is entirely out of the question, because the specie has gone to Europe to pay for our excessive importations of foreign goods; and they will have scarcely gotten through with all that wisdom, until you are also gravely informed that the present high tariff has been passed for the express purpose of keeping our gold and silver at home. One becomes somewhat confused with the contradictory positions of these learned pundits, and surprised at their devotion to a system of legislation, which appears with remarkable perversity to keep on doing the very contrary of what it was intended for—a sort of back action boomerang which, when thrown in one direction wilfully flies the other way, and just as likely as not hits the awkward fellow who tries to throw it right fair on the sconce. Great is Radicalism in all the ways of humbug.

SINCE the police are enlisted in the sanitary movement and will report to the Board of Health cases of nuisance that come under their notice, we again direct attention to the case of the Brewery, corner of Robison street and Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward. Notwithstanding the frequent reports made during the past few years of this establishment, the proprietors continue to defy the authorities and public opinion. There ought to be a remedy.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The Liberal Republicans of New York, as they denominate themselves, held a conclave the other day, and insisted upon a convention and the nomination of a ticket composed of that persuasion. The *World* endorses that movement and persuades them to go it alone:

We are not in the confidence of the Liberal Republicans; but we presume their reason for separate action is either disapproval of the Democratic party or fear that the voters they expect to influence distrust it. In either case, they are wise in preferring to act in such a way as not to compromise their character by laying themselves open to the suspicion of being Democrats or favoring Democratic success. As Republicans they do not impair their chances of getting Republican votes, as they would do if they had to bear the repute of Democratic association. We shall be well content if they drew into their ranks all the dissatisfied Republicans in the State, if the dissatisfied Republicans have more confidence in them than they have in the Democratic party. But if, as many people think, they can control no votes which would not as readily be given to the Democrats, it will contribute to public information to have that fact established. If they run a separate ticket, we shall afterwards have a sure criterion of their strength, and politicians of all parties (including themselves) will know precisely how much importance to attach to them in political movements and combinations. We are glad that they have sufficient confidence to be willing to deploy their forces, and let the public see how many voters will answer to their muster-roll. If they are worth our alliance, that is the manly way to prove it. If they think they can supplant the Democratic organization, that is a good way to begin. Until they have made an authentic demonstration of their strength a coalition would be embarrassing to both sides. They would demand places on the ticket, and we might do them less than justice by under-estimating their numbers. We approve of their willingness to enlighten us as to their strength by running a ticket of their own!

IN one of the precincts of the 12th ward, Philadelphia, 39 men voted and the candidate of the *ring* is certified to having received a majority of 210 votes therein. The whole poll of the ward was about 300 votes, but the ring candidates are returned as having received over 1,000. Notwithstanding 53,000 votes are published as the full poll at the Republican primaries in that city of brotherly love, the *Age* affirms that not more than 15,000 persons actually voted. When our readers "hear tell of" the vast majority polled in that city last year for HARTRANFT, it will occur to them that the honest and virtuous Republicans who cheat one another to the tune of 38,000 votes at the primary meetings, would be operated upon by no restraining grace which would prevent them from cheating Democrats at a general election. In sober truth the politicians who run the Republican party in Philadelphia, are, as regards moral principle, the lowest of the low and the vilest of the vile. Many of them have been in the penitentiary and the rest of them ought to be.

As we predicted the following special dispatch from Washington assures us it is all right with Senator MITCHELL formerly HIPPLE.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The friends of Senator Mitchell here are perfectly satisfied with his explanation of the charges made against him, growing out of his leaving Pennsylvania. There is some curiosity among them, however, to learn how he will disprove the charge of having married in Oregon, in 1862, when he did not get a divorce from his first wife, who was living in Pennsylvania, until 1867, five years later.

"Y WASG," Mr. REES' new paper, calls GEO. H. ANDERSON senedd y daleath, McCORMICK quntaf y delinas, and comes down on WAINWRIGHT very severely as an ail randir. This wholesale use of hard and ugly words ought to be incontinently stopped, or the respectable gentleman so roughly handled will have just cause of complaint against the JONESES.

OUR neighbor, the *Dispatch* sadly berates Senator CARPENTER for defending the salary steal. Now we will feel obliged if it will give its opinion of President GRANT who signed and made the bill a law. If it is right to denounce CARPENTER, is it right that the champion grabber should escape?

AN Indianapolis paper says:

S. R. HOLMES, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is in the city, and stopping at the Mason House. During the last campaign the Colonel did some service for Indiana. He is still firm in the faith and sound on glass.

State Politics.

The Democrats of Clarion county have nominated for Assembly Martin William, subject to district conferees: Treasurer—Andrew J. Edinger. Sheriff—Anthony H. Beck. Commissioner—Levi Shaner. Auditor—Jacob Kribbs. Coroner—Daniel Bostaph. Jury Commissioner—Daniel Delo.

Adams county: Assembly, W. S. Hildebrand; County commissioner, John Herbst, county treasurer, William K. Gallagher; Director of the poor, Jesse Bucher; Jury commissioner, Samuel Schwartz; County auditor, George W. Hartman; Coroner, Dr. A. Holtz.

THE Missionary *Record*, of Charleston, S. C., edited by a negro, has this:

The Republican party started out well I was much encouraged for my race and party. But a set of men have now got hold of it who are bringing disgrace upon it, and running it for their own benefit. In no State of the Union is the Republican party in such odium as in South Carolina. The Legislature is ignorant and corrupt. Good men have been thrust aside to make room for plunderers. Many of the so-called carpet-baggers among us are of the worst sort, and bad men cannot be got out of office until the whole Republican party in the State goes overboard. There never was a party that had a better chance to do good than ours, never; never was one that did worse.

ELLIOTT AND OVENS.

As a specimen of the kind of cattle the Republicans put up for law makers for the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, read the following from the *Age*:

The citizens of the Seventh ward, which runs from Spruce to South, have among them many estimable persons, whose characters would fit them to serve the public. But their "prominent citizen" is one William J. Ovens. We before noticed a card published by him, in the papers, in which he publicly withdrew his opposition to Mr. John Bardsley, who wanted to be Councilman:

Seventh ward.—To my friends:—Vote for Mr. John Bardsley, as the difference of opinion that heretofore existed between us has been settled. WILLIAM J. OVENS.

This was not a withdrawal of Ovens, who was himself running for another office; it was only his consent to the nomination of Bardsley: the announcement that there was no difference between them, though one might have hoped that it would recommend a Councilman to decent people in the seventh ward that there was some "difference" between him and Ovens. But on Tuesday last the "Ring" nominated them both—Bardsley for Councils, and Ovens for the Legislature. Who is Ovens? He ought to be well, but not favorably known to the people of the Seventh ward. He was its Assessor. One day Colonel Riddle, of that ward, went to the office to settle a "difference" in some tax bills on his mother's house, when he was barbarously murdered, not by Indian Modocs in a lava bed, but by "Ring" Modocs in a public office in the city of Philadelphia, at the corner of Twentieth and Pine streets! Ovens had what is called a trial, and it ended as trials of "Ring" ruffians commonly do—a jury was found to acquit him. The shades of private life, one might think, ought to have received such an official. Oh no! We next hear of him as candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. As might be expected, there was objection made to such a nomination. Mr. Skinner, Democret, moved:

"To strike out the name of William J. Oven for Sergeant-at-Arms and substitute Captain J. H. Cooper, of Lawrence, a soldier of nineteen battles. He made this motion because Ovens had been charged with being the murderer of a soldier, and a frequenter of the "slums" of Philadelphia.

Then who spoke up for him? Why, of course, it was his brother of the "Ring," Mr. William Elliott. He endorsed him as "as upright a man as he (Mr. Elliott) had in his district," which was highly flattering to the district. He went on to assert that the very worst that could be said of Ovens on the day of the affair (the murder of Riddle) was that he had perhaps imbibed a little too freely." After some further debate, which developed that Ovens was employed in the Gas Trust, of which Elliott was a member, Mr. Ovens received his party vote and was elected Sergeant-at-Arms! All which appears in the report of the Legislative proceedings an Tuesday, the 3rd of January, 1871. And now, Elliott and Ovens appear again, like Siamese twins, on the Radical ticket. Elliott leaves the Legislature to run for Sheriff, and who can take his place so fitly as a representative of the district as his friend Ovens. Certainly there is no "difference" between them.

THE promptness with which the State Board of Health of Massachusetts has issued a circular of warning is commended by the people and the Boston *Post*, which says:

The call is made to the whole State to prepare to repel the enemy now advancing from an unusual quarter. At any time the cholera may stride eastward from the Mississippi valley. Already Memphis counts the largest mortality from the disease since the epidemic of 1868, and Nashville numbers nearly fourscore victims daily. In these days of quick transit, the contagion travels fast, and it is not as panic-makers, but as careful, scientific men, that the Physicians of the State Board of Health announce it as not unreasonable to expect the cholera to appear in Massachusetts during the summer. It is not too much to expect of a local board of health, so thoroughly organized and efficient as that of Boston, that prevention should be made as complete and as speedy as possible. The experience of last winter should stand as an intimation of the need of promptness and energy in combating an equally terrible disease during the hot weather, that may come upon us at any time; and with the warning brought by the telegraph from the Southwest ringing in the ears of every one, popular approval will commend the most earnest efforts that may be made for the cleansing and the purification of the city in advance of the expected visitation.

Philadelphia's Ring Ticket.

The following is the ticket nominated in Philadelphia on Tuesday and which the *Ledger* says "is in all respects fully as objectionable as its recent predecessors, and as to one of the the candidates infinitely worse":

Sheriff—Wm. Elliott.
City Treasurer—Peter A. B. Widener.
Register of Wills—Gideon Clark.
Clerk of the Orphan's Court—Richard Ellis.
City Commissioner—Wm. L. Smith.
Third Senatorial District—John Lamon.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
First—Geo. Handy Smith.*
Second—Geo. W. Shaffer.
Third—James Hamm.
Fourth—Wm. J. Ovens.
Fifth—James O'Brien.
Sixth—Charles A. Porter.*
Seventh—John McCullough.
Eighth—John A. Reyburn.
Ninth—W. H. Vogdes.*
Tenth—H. T. Wilson.
Eleventh—W. W. Worrell.
Twelfth—Joseph R. Ash.*
Thirteenth—John N. Wood.
Fourteenth—Wm. J. Roney.
Fifteenth—Robert Gillespie.
Sixteenth—J. W. Jones.
Seventeenth—Charles B. Slater.
Eighteenth—James N. Newell.*

*Members of the last House.

The Death of Hon. M. C. Trout.

A special to the Philadelphia *I* gives the following particulars in re to the sudden demise of this gentlem

MAUCH CHUNK, June 25.—Hon. M Trout of Sharon, Mercer county, formerly member of Congress from district, died suddenly at the Man House this evening. In company his niece, he was enjoying the excur of the Pennsylvania Editorial Ass tion, which arrived here from Danvil day. He had accompanied the party afternoon around the Switchback, and returned to the hotel, when, shortly fore seven o'clock, while preparing supper, he dropped dead of heart dis The excursionists were to have been g a hop this evening at the Pavilion o top of Mount Pisgah, but this sad o rence will prevent festivities of any during the remainder of their stay in place.

THE LITTLE FROCK.

Faded and worn in places,
Faded and worn and old,
My tears on it leave their traces,
As I smooth it out fold upon fold;
For it beareth a magic power.
The fount of my tears to unlock,
When I think of the happy hour
I fashioned that little frock.

My darling sat beside me,
With his beautiful eyes agleam,
And the joy that was erst denied me
Seemed into my heart to beam,
As I thought of the wondrous mercy,
Of the goodness and the love,
That prompted "Our Father" to send me
Such an angel down from above.

My needle flew faster and faster,
My thought took wing as it flew,
To the courts of the blessed Master,
From whose gates my baby came through;
And I wonder if all God's angels
Looked as pure and frail as he—
If among the shining archangels
There was any more fair to see.

But there came a pale, sad stranger
Unto my house one day;
My heart stood still, as if danger
And darkness about me lay.
I besought him that he would leave me,
For his touch was chill and strange,
And he laid his hand on my baby,
Who straightway seemed to change.

His pale little cheeks grew whiter,
His bright blue eyes grew dim,
His clasp on my finger grew lighter,
The victory was to him—
To the pale and icy monarch,
Who rules with relentless sway,
Who came to my home in triumph
And bore my treasure away.

But a greater than he remaineth,
Who hath broken the bonds of the tomb—
Who hath robbed King Death of his terrors
And lighted the pathway of gloom;
Who hath promised us sweet consolation,
If we patiently bow beneath his rod,
And I know he has taken my darling
To bloom in the garden of God.

WRANGLING PRINCESSES.

The Wrongs of a King's Daughter—Divorced and Deprived of Her Children—Witnessing Her Son's Wedding Incognito—The Princess and the Ballet Girl.

(N. Y. Mercury.)

On the 29th of April last there took place at one of the royal palaces in Berlin a scene which throws a curious light upon the wretched life which many of the daughters of European royalty have to lead. In order to understand the events it should be borne in mind that Prince Albrecht, one of the younger brothers of Emperor William, of Germany, died some time ago, leaving an interesting family of children—the oldest of whom, like his father—called Prince Albrecht, has recently become of age, and an interesting young wife. The latter was the prince's second wife. Prince Albrecht, of Prussia, had been married at an early age, by command of his father, to the Princess Mary Anne of the Netherlands. He had rendered the life of that estimable lady very wretched. Finally, man and wife had become so alienated, that the Princess Mary Anne refused to live any longer with her husband, and made a desperate attempt to escape with her children to the court of her brother, the King of Holland. This attempt however was frustrated by the vigilance of the spies whom Prince Albrecht had set to watch. She was caught a few miles from Portsdam, brought back to Berlin and kept several weeks in close confinement at her husband's palace. Prince Albrecht laid the whole matter before his brother, the then King William the Fourth, and the latter ordered the Protestant consistory of the province of Brandenburg to grant the prince a divorce, awarding the custody of the three children to the father. Princess Mary Anne had to return alone and broken-hearted to Holland, where she has lived ever since in the deepest retirement.

Prince Albrecht married five years afterward a young ballet girl of the Berlin Opera troupe, and died a year or two ago. His children, meanwhile, unknown to him had kept up an active correspondence with their unfortunate mother, to whom they were fondly attached, and when her eldest son, young Prince Albrecht, on the 29th of April, was married to a princess of Saxe Weimar, his mother came from the Hague incognito to Berlin, and witnessed in disguise and unrecognized by any except her children, the nuptial solemnities. After the ceremonies were over the prince and his bride retired to the Albrecht palace, where they received his mother, the Princess Mary Anne, in the boudoir of the young wife. While they were there they were disturbed by the sound of harsh and discordant voices in the ante-room. The young prince sprang to his feet, but, before he was able to open the door, it was torn open, and a handsome lady about thirty-five years of age, hurriedly entered the room, notwithstanding the efforts which the servants in the ante-room made to dissuade her. There was a terrible glance in her large, black eyes, and her dimpled cheeks were flushed. It was the former ballet-girl, the prince's step-mother. She lived in a suite of apartments on the upper floor of the palace, and she had undoubtedly discovered in some way or other that her husband's divorced wife, whom she hated as cordially as she was hated by her, was in the house. The scene that followed now beggars description, and only the pencil of a great painter could do justice to it. The Princess Mary Anne recognized at a glance the woman whom her late husband had preferred to her. She rose to her feet, and bent upon the former ballet girl a glance of indescribable scorn and abhorrence. But the second wife gave her tit for tat. She looked at the divorced wife through her binnacle, and then, turning to the young Prince Albrecht, her step-son, who was almost paralyzed with embarrassment because of this unexpected encounter of the two wives of his father, she asked him in a sneering tone: "My son, who is the lady?" This was more than the outraged mother could bear. "Your son?" she cried, with all the pent-up bitterness of her heart swelling forth. "Your son! He is mine! Begone, miserable adventuress!" But the second wife refused to stir. "O," she said, with a mocking laugh, "Madame is the lady whom my husband had to turn out of his house." This was more than the young prince could bear. He tore open the door, pushed the ex-ballet girl, notwithstanding her resistance, into the ante-room, and slammed the door in her face, whereupon he hastened to his mother, in order to calm her very explicable agitation. Meanwhile the other lady, who had been so summarily ejected by her stepson, gave vent to her indignation in the ante-room, in the presence of the shocked and astonished servants, by the most vigorous denunciations of her stepson and his hated mother. She continued in this abusive strain until the chamberlain of the palace arrived. The servants told him hurriedly what had occurred, whereupon he told the lady that she must return immediately to her apartments; and, as she refused to do so, he removed her from the room in a more forcible than gallant manner.

PEERLESS PATTI.

A Woman for Whom Four Men Have Hanged Themselves—How She Got Her Husband.

[Vanity Fair.]

Adelina Patti is, of all the women on this pinning globe, the one who has excited most amorous declarations, and three despairing Frenchmen and a Yankee have hanged themselves on account of her. In the space of twelve years, the love-letters she has received may be computed by the ton, but it may pain ode writers and the like to learn that their effusions never reach the Diva's eyes, but are burned. For a long time the prudent Strakosch, Adelina Patti's pianist brother-in-law, used to see to this business, and it was a study to watch how this Strakosch would mount guard over his pearl of price, as if he were in constant apprehensions lest she should be snatched from him. It was he who signed her engagements, accompanied her to the opera, and saw her home again after the performance, and if you offered M'lle Patti a bouquet, this devoted and objectionable brother-in-law would dart forward under pretext of relieving her of the load, and cautiously feel with his knowing fingers to detect any *billet doux* that might lurk among the flowers. He was perpetually hovering around his sister-in-law, and, in truth, if Adelina Patti has been the most adored of woman, Maurice Strakosch is the man who, in the mind's eye of exasperated suitors, has been most frequently kicked down stairs. There was an English Earl who, but for M. Strakosch, would have laid at the Diva's feet one of the most richest coronets in this realm, but he never could stand M. Strakosch, and there a rather hot scene between them one night, when the *custos Divæ* assured his lordship that his attentions were unwelcome. "I'll learn that from her own lips, and thank you to keep your own distance," shouted his lordship in flaming wrath, and the subject of contention coming off the stage at that moment in the character of Zerlina, had to interpose between the two, as she might have done between Don Giovanni and Don Ottavio. On another occasion, soon after Zerlina had reached her majority, one of our countrymen—young, red haired and furious at having written half a gross of letters for M. Strakosch's sole behoof—summoned the Diva to the Vice Chancellor's Court, where she was asked to swear that no illegal constraint was being put upon her actions, and that she was really the mistress of her own earnings. She readily gave the oath, and it was a true one, for M. Strakosch certainly meant well, though it is positive that if he had been allowed to have his own way, Adelina Patti would never have found a husband at all. When Monsieur Louis-Sebastien Henri Roger de Cahzac, Marquis of Caux, Equerry to the Emperor, and leader general of cotillions at the court balls, presented himself, so many impediments were thrown athwart the marriage, that the Marquis at last told M. Strakosch very significantly that if things were not suffered to work more smoothly he should treat it as a personal affront, and hold his interlocutor responsible. M. de Caux handled his sword as deftly as M. Strakosch did his fiddle bow—so the wedding came off. Mme. Caux speaks English, French, Italian and Spanish. Her favorite authors are Dickens and Feuillet. She reads the Paris Figaro every day—Punch and the Illustrated once a week. Rossini and Bellini are her best beloved composers; primrose the color she most delights to wear. Nobody has ever seen her with an opal, for she has caught from the Russians the prejudice that this stone is unlucky; but she loves pearls, Brussels lace, sable fur, and black silk dresses with mantilla *à l'espagnole*. As to other tastes, why deny that every night after she has sung she sups off a bowl of mutton broth, with rice enough in it to keep the spoon standing upright; and the beverage that serves to preserve her voice pure as crystal is not Clicquot, Grand Marque, nor Lafitte '44, but—bow thy head, Gambrinus, and ye, too, Messrs. Guinness?—our own Dublin stout? More glory to her for the frankness of her choice. If there be a man who could see her dip her pretty lips in the foam cresting over the sides of a silver tankard without wishing that he himself were this foam imprisoned in the tankard, may that man wither up in his slippers, and jackasses waltz over his uncle's grave.

BISMARCK'S eldest son has been decorated with the order of the "Sun and Lion" by the Shah of Persia.

SPRINGFIELD'S cigar-makers struck last week on account of the enforcement of the liquor law, declaring that they wouldn't work in any city where there was nothing to drink.

A BELGIAN professor recently gave a public exhibition in Brussels of his ability to fly. His artificial wings were most ingeniously constructed and worked splendidly in theory, but the attempt was a complete failure.

A GEORGIA deacon, who had been a stout opponent of a new organ which his church had purchased, when called upon recently to close the service said: "Call on the machine! If it can sing the glory of God, it can pray too. Call on the machine!"

A LOUISVILLE man has been troubled by a visit from the ghost of his first wife. He did not see the ghost's face, but he knows it must have been her, because she marched straight to the pantry and went for the wedding cake the perfidious man had prepared for his second marriage.

A MAN at Mount Sydney, Va., returned one night, recently in his usual condition, and awoke next morning to find himself quite dumb. A few days afterwards he became deaf and likewise blind. The doctors are much puzzled to account for this sudden loss of three senses.

A CURIOUS breach of promise case has just been decided in a London court. Two brothers, named George and John Lovibond, lived together on a farm and engaged Harriet Rowsell as their housekeeper. Soon both brothers fell in love with Harriet, and both proposed to her. John was accepted, but George persevering with his suit, eventually succeeded in inducing the young housekeeper to jilt his brother and accept his hand. The license was procured, the trousseau provided, the ring purchased and fitted, when George repented his rash promise, and excusing himself by the plea that his relatives disliked the match, left Harriet Rowsell a forlorn and hopeless spinster. The jury was convinced that she had been badly served, and that her faithless swain was a wealthy man, and awarded her £300 as a solatium.

SUB ROSA.

GERALD MASSEY.

The flower you placed within my button-hole
Has faded; but there lives within my soul
Another rose, unfolding hour by hour—
Your beauty's self in its immortal flower,
That makes me rich with an unfathomed wealth,
And happy in the heaven of its health.
So living warm this calmly flower glows,
As if a sunbeam blushed into a rose;
With fragrance like a waft from heaven afar,
And look as lustrous as the morning star.
I do not come to crown your beauty, Sweet!
Nor thank you for it, kneeling at your feet;
But pray that on Love's bosom it may rest,
As thornless as its likeness in my breast;
And ask Him who such promise here hath given,
To let me see the Flower fulfilled in Heaven.

The Otoe Indians and Quaker Bonnets.

A Western paper is responsible for this story, which anybody who knows anything from experience of the Indians can readily believe to be quite true:

"It was reserved for the Quakers, who have charge of the Otoe Indians dwelling on the Big Blue in South Nebraska, however, to cap the climax. For years the Quakers have labored to civilize the Otoes, with what success the *denouement* shows. The Philadelphia Quakers recently received intelligence from the Otoe missionary that the squaws had no bonnets. The Quakeresses were dumbfounded at this startling intelligence, and, in the goodness of their hearts, they set themselves to work and obtained a hundred bonnets, which they forthwith despatched by the first express to the Otoe missionary. When the bonnets arrived, the missionary's wife summoned the squaws together and fitted a bonnet on each fair head. The Indian belles, however, with that curiosity which belongs to the female sex, whether black, copper-colored or white, whipped them off to look at them, and having got them off couldn't get them on again. They had them on bottom side up, wrong side before and every way but the right way. This was sufficiently distressing, but the worst was to come.

"There is a custom among the Otoes that no brave can sit down between sunrise and sunset without disgrace. He can lie down, kneel down, lean up against a tree, stand on his head and turn handsprings, but he must'nt sit square down on any account whatever. From time to time, however, it appeared that some of the Otoe braves had treacherous memories, and sat down before they thought, and thus fell into disgrace. To obviate this difficulty each brave is provided with what is termed a 'crow cushion,' an affair so contrived and fastened to him that the moment he commences to stoop in the sitting process a pin runs into him and reminds him of the offense he is about to commit."

Meanwhile the squaws went to their wigwams, carrying their bonnets in their hands, as they couldn't get them on their heads again. The warriors, taking them for 'crow cushions,' at once confiscated them. The next morning the squaws were out bareheaded as usual, while each bold warrior had a bonnet fastened on him, panier fashion. It was not long, however, before the new 'crow cushions' were wrecked. The warning pin was not on them, and as the forgetful braves one after the other sat down, they wrecked the gentle Quakeresses's donations, and reduced them to a flat surface of straw and ribbon."

The Negro and the Mule.

The following anecdote, finely illustrative of the characteristics of two denizens of the South, we find in the Editor's Drawer of Harper's Magazine:

"The negro and mule (writes a friend in Clinton, Louisiana,) are inseparable companions in the southern cotton fields, and, like the Hiawathan string and bow, useless each without the other. The lazy indifference and careless cruelty of one, and wonderful powers of endurance of severe labor, bad treatment and neglect of the other complete the compatibility of the two races necessary for the production of four millions of bales. A characteristic anecdote may be relished by those who have had experience of the two. The spectator had taken refuge from the sun's perpendicular rays under the shade of a spreading beech, *sub tegmine fagi*, and lay recumbent, enjoying the fitful breezes and the sombre frothiness of the country newspaper. Along the dusty road which passed by this retreat came jogging a negro, mounted on a mule, both apparently fast asleep. As the somnolent pair approached the spot, some wicked sprite of the place gave the paper a flirt, which was no sooner seen and heard than the mule, as mules only know how, instantly 'swapped end,' and leaving the negro sprawling in the dirt, took his departure under full sail. The negro, half raising himself, and wiping the dust from his eyes and mouth, watched the retreating mule for some time in silence, but at length, unconscious of an auditor, gave expression to this philosophic soliloquy: 'Dat's what makes me spise a mule!'"

A Curious Exhibition.

A needlework exhibition, gotten up by the Princess Christian, is now in progress at the South Kensington Museum in London. It has a high historical interest. No article of later date than 1800 has been admitted, and there is no lace or woven tapestry to be seen. Visitors may here muse over an embroidered shirt that belonged to Charles I of England, and the mantle he wore on the scaffold at his execution. Then there is a star from a sampler worked in colored silk by the wife of Charles II. on which her loving fingers inscribed: "The 21st of Maye, was our marriage daye." Poor Queen! But saddest are the memories awakened by Mary, Queen of Scotts. Three relics displayed at the exhibition attest the deftness of her fingers. There is a baby linen basket, which she worked for her ungrateful son, James I.; also a work box, representing Jacob's dream, done while she was at Holyrood; and lastly, a beautiful chair, covering and cushion, executed during her confinement at Fotheringay. All these memorials belong to Queen Victoria. It seems strange to relate, as demonstrated to us here, that the vigaro Elizabeth once made baby linen for her sister Mary; eighteen pieces of handiwork in this line are shown. There are also various little toilet articles that belonged to Elizabeth, such as her nightcap, her shoes and her pillow case, a pin cushion and a toilet cover. Silk hangings, beautiful and fresh, as if just from the loom, are marked as having decked the bridal bed of Marie Antoinette. There is a beautiful quilted coverlet, the property of Annie of Denmark, and close by are some curtains worked in worsted by Amy Robsart. Needlework is not likely to be so popular with the ladies of our generation as it was with their grandmothers in olden times. As an occupation it is essentially sedative; and we live in a fast and stirring age. The American maxim "go-ahead" prevails everywhere after a fashion. Needlework is a gentle feminine use of time. It had its advantages. But it lends itself to gossip quite as much as to meditation. To descend from art to industry, there is no class of honest women in England so wretched as those who devote, or are obliged to devote, themselves to needlework.

A Clown's Sermon.

The Virginia papers report that during the exhibition of a traveling menagerie and circus in a town in that State, where there was at the time some religious convocation in session, the painted jester of the equestrian ring illustrated his own serious capacity and greatly affected an audience in which many church members were present, by delivering the following homily:

"MY FRIENDS—We have taken in six hundred dollars here to-day, more money, I venture to say, than any minister of the gospel in this community would receive for a whole year's services. A large portion of this money was given by church members, and a large portion of this audience is made up of members of the church. And yet, when your preacher asks you to aid in supporting the gospel, you are too poor to give anything. Yet you come here and pay dollars to hear me talk nonsense. I am a fool because I am paid for it; I make my living by it. You profess to be wise, and yet you support me in my folly. But perhaps you say you did not come to see the circus, but the animals. If you came to see the animals, why did you not simply look at them and leave? Now, is this not a pretty place for Christians to be in? Do you not feel ashamed of yourselves? You ought to blush in such a place as this.

The sensation following a speech like this, in such a place, from such a speaker, may be imagined. The local clergy availed themselves of the spirit thus produced; a religious revival was attempted, and a collection for foreign missions resulted in the sum of four dollars and a half.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

Henry C. Bowen Moving to Defend Himself.

[From the New York Sun, 25.]

At five o'clock last evening Mr. Henry C. Bowen, editor of the Brooklyn Union; a son, Mr. H. B. Claflin, the great dry-goods merchant; Mr. Henry A. Bowen, and a stenographer drove up to Victoria C. Woodhull's residence in East Thirty-fourth street. On entering the parlors they were greeted by Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. Judges Wood and Reymert, Mr. George H. Ellery of Indiana, Mr. J. Parker Jordan, and Mr. James McDermott of Brooklyn were already there. After all had taken seats Judge Reymert said that he understood that the object of the meeting was to bring to a close in some way the persecution of Mrs. Woodhull. He was interrupted by Mr. McDermott, who said that the main object of the visit of Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin was to obtain from Mrs. Woodhull what documentary evidence she had against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Theodore Tilton in relation to what is called the "Beecher scandal." He himself had seen the letters of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Woodhull, and knew that they contained important facts connected with the scandal. He, like many others, he continued, believed that Mr. Bowen had been terribly maligned in regard to it, and it was for the sake of that gentleman's fair name and to convince the world of the truth of the charges against his pastor that he (McDermott) took part in the meeting. He thought it due to all concerned that all the facts in Mrs. Woodhull's possession should be given to Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin, so that they might take such action as they deemed best.

Mrs. Woodhull, turning to Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin said that she was disposed to give them such facts as she had, but as she had suffered so much already, and been made to feel the whole force of Plymouth Church against her, she knew not who to trust. She felt that all the members of that church were opposed to her, and to speak candidly, she said, she feared that even Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin were leagued against her, and came to her in Mr. Beecher's interests. It was reasonable to suppose, she added, in view of what she had heard on all sides in the past few months, that this was so. She thought it strange that Mr. Bowen, after being hauled over the coals by the press of the country, should at this late hour come to her to seek information to use in what she might term his own vindication; and until the contrary was proved she would believe that his coming was a further a gigantic scheme to save Mr. Beecher and crush her. She added that she had always thought him lost to all honor because he had not stepped forward before. She wished to know what, she might expect, should she give them the proofs of the scandal. Would they guarantee that the persecution should cease? It was a duty she owed herself, she said, not to put them in possession of what she knew of it unless she was convinced that they were acting in good faith. She continued at some length, speaking of conversations with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, telling Mr. Bowen of the latter gentlemen's repeated threat that he would use up Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Bowen, who had listened patiently to Mrs. Woodhull, said that he regretted that she thought he was not acting in good faith. He and Mr. Claflin were both friendly to her. He had come from his country seat, in Woodstock, Connecticut, expressly to see her, and he hoped that she would favor him with what facts she had to supplement those in his possession. He had a wife and two children, and trusted that he would not go to his grave with a blot upon his name. It had long been his desire to have the scandal made clear to all, and he assured her that should she favor him with what she knew he and others would try to have the persecution brought to an end. He had arrived at the conclusion that something must be done, and this was his first step. It seemed to him that she was in possession of facts which he should have, and with them his duty would be clear. He wished her to disabuse her mind of the thought that he was in a conspiracy to injure her.

Mrs. Woodhull said that she was to be tried to-day on a charge of obscenity, growing out of her attack upon Mr. Beecher, and should she escape a punishment, which she believed the authorities, with the strong pressure of Mr. Beecher's friends backing them, were determined to inflict upon her, she would then tell all she knew, and convince them by documentary evidence that what she had already said about Mr. Beecher was true.

Mr. Claflin said that he came in the interests of Mr. Bowen, and with him trusted that the whole thing might be made clear.

A long consultation followed, in which all took part. Mr. Bowen, in speaking of the covenant signed by himself, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and which was recently made public, said that the publication undoubtedly had had a very damaging effect upon himself. Mrs. Woodhull emphatically declined to give up the documentary evidence until the termination of the trial. Her counsel agreed with her that she did right.

It was understood that one or two other prominent citizens of Brooklyn would take part in the discussion, but they did not attend.

Puppets as Satirical Studies.

An entertainment which has been exceedingly popular in aristocratic circles in Paris during the past year, but which of course, could not be exhibited in public, is described by the Paris correspondent of the London News] The reason it cannot be exhibited openly is the same as that which led to the suppression of "Happy Land" in its original; but, "Les Pupazzi de M. Lemercier de Neuville has won in a *succes fou*. The *pupazzi* are simply dolls, which represent with marvelous fidelity the outward appearance of the most prominent men in France. The faces, indeed, are finished with the most elaborate care, and the likenesses are so striking that anybody who once sees the *pupazzi* has no difficulty, when he afterwards visits the Assembly, in immediately recognizing all the originals of the dolls at which he has laughed so heartily. The peculiar gestures of all the speakers are imitated to perfection, and the arguments they are made to deliver in the course of a *seance de l'Assemblee* are clever and witty parodies of their various styles. MM. Jules Favre, Gambetta, Emile de Girardin, Victor Hugo, and Barodet are among the worthies in the parliamentary gallery, and M. Thiers figured there until his fall, when M. Lemercier de Neuville had the delicate discretion to withdraw all allusion to the ex-President. One of the oddest things about this laughable scene is the violoncello solo played by the inventor of Opera Bouffe in order to restore harmony to the meeting, at the invitation of the President. The famous author of 'Orphee aux Enfers' is imitated to the life, and the effect is so droll as to make a room full of people roar with laughter at the gestures of the diminutive violoncellist. The troupe of puppets actually perform original comedies written expressly, and the scenic arrangements of the little theatre are as complete as those of a large opera-house. M. Lemercier de Neuville is himself a dramatist who has earned his laurels on the Parisian stage, and who now has a piece in preparation at the Theatre Francais. He models his puppets with his own hands, writes his own pieces, and plays all the parts, imitating the voices of all the persons represented."

Size of the Human Head.

The Revue Scientifique prints a very interesting lecture delivered by Dr. Broca, at a late sitting of the Anthropological Society of Paris. The learned physiologist stated that in 1861 he had had his attention called to the subject of the influence of education on the development of the human head, and that, being surgeon at Bicetre at the time, he had measured the heads of the servants and the medical students at that establishment. About 1836, Parchappe had effected the measurement of the heads of ten workmen, and as many men of distinguished learning, and found those of the latter to be much more voluminous than the others, and especially distinguishable by great development of the frontal region. These results were the more remarkable because of the author's known antipathy to Gall's system of phrenology; but Dr. Broca thought them insufficient, inasmuch as they did not exactly show whether the difference was owning to education or merely to natural intellectual superiority. His measures being especially taken with this view, his ultimate conclusion is that the cultivation of the mind exercises a special influence on the development of the brain, and that this action particularly tends to increase the volume of the frontal lobes, which are considered to be the seat of the higher intellectual faculties. This view is corroborated by a very curious result he obtained from a comparison of Parchappe's measure of his learned men with those of the unlearned; in the case of the former the frontal development was considerable, while in the case of the latter it was the posterior part of the brain that had grown more than the anterior.

A Romance of the Hub.

A Boston correspondent of the Chicago Tribune relates the following story:—About ten years ago a Boston merchant sent his lovely daughter into Vermont for her health. She stayed a few months and fell deeply in love with a poor but promising machinist there. Soon after her return the young man followed her to Boston, and requested her father's consent to a wedding in the indefinite future. That party, however, indignantly rebuked his pretensions, and the young man went West with wounded pride but vast ambitions. In a short time he amassed a large fortune, as usual, but did not, as usual, fall in love again. The lady, on the other hand, obeying her father's wishes, married, and went to Europe to live. In two years she was a widow, but having no call to America she continued to live abroad. Recently the Western capitalist was called to Europe on business. He took a passage last September in a steamer bound from Marsailles to Legborn. A sudden storm arose, and as the vessel pitched about, a lady passenger was thrown overboard. He leaped after her, the crew threw over chairs and planks, but nothing was seen of the two poor creatures in the water. They were given up for lost. It happened, however, that they reached a plank, drifted about until morning, and then were rescued and carried to Malta. It is needless to say that she was she and he was he, and they were married at once in the English chapel and are now on their way home to America. Moral: Learn to swim.

Swimming Ethics.

Says the Cape and Advertiser: Encourage the boys and girls in learning to swim, as it may be the means of saving their own lives and rendering them instruments in saving those of others in the days to come. Also impress upon their minds the great necessity of caution ere they learn how to take care of themselves in the water. The deaths from drowning so prevalent during the summer are among the saddest incidents of the season, coming as they do so suddenly, and what renders them particularly distressing is the fact that the great majority of them are caused by heedlessness. Bathing and swimming are healthy and delightful sports, and when participated in with moderation, as all pleasures should be to make them enjoyable, conduce greatly to the benefit of mind and body. It is the excess in this, as well as everything else, which produces the harm, and this should be strictly guarded against. Many a bright and promising lad has lost his life or undermined his health and become a sufferer by being too venturesome in the water, or by remaining too long at one time, or going in too often. From such items may we be spared the chronicling during the present season.

THE DYING ROSEBUD.

How oft, while yet an infant flower,
My crimson cheek I've laid
Against the green bars of my bower,
Impatient of the shade.

And pressing up and peeping through
Its small and precious vitas,
Sighed for the lonely light and dew
That blessed my elder sisters.

I saw the sweet breeze rippling o'er
Their leaves that loved the play,
Though the light thief stole all the store
Of dew-drops gems away.

I thought how happy I should be
Such diamond wreaths to wear,
And frolic, with a rose's glee;
With sunbeam, bird, and air.

Ah, me—ah, woe is me, that I,
Ere yet my leaves unclose—
With all my wealth of sweets must die
Before I am a rose.

FRANCIS SARGENT OSGOOD.

VARIETIES.

TWO Springfield girls are training daily for the coming girls' regatta on the Harlem river.

FAST young men declare that the beauty of an ocean voyage is "that you can get as tight as you please, and people will think you are only sea-sick."

A WORTHY old clergyman in a neighboring town is very absentminded, and has a short memory. It is a common habit with him in the sermon to forget something, and then, after sitting down, to rise up again, and begin his supplementary remarks with the expression. "By the way." A few Sundays ago he got half way through a prayer, when he hesitated, forgot what he was about and sat down abruptly without closing. In a moment or two he rose, and, pointing his forefinger at the amazed congregation, he said. "Oh by the way—Amen!"

IN a recent case in Indiana, brought against a railroad company, to recover damages for carrying a passenger eight miles beyond her place of destination, the court held that the train should have been stopped a sufficient length of time to allow the passengers a reasonable opportunity to get off. In order to show that the passengers were impeded in getting off the train, the court permitted the evidence to prove that the people occupied the back seat of a car, the back door of which was locked, and that the platform of the place of destination was blocked up on one side by a stationary freight train on a side track, and on the other side by a steep embankment.

AUGUST SIMON recently married in New York Bertha Dobozinski, a pretty Jewess of seventeen, but the bride's father locked her up after the ceremony, and refused to let her go with her husband unless he consented to join the sons of Israel. This Simon refused to do, but sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*. Her father, who produced her in court, said she wanted to remain with him, but when the judge inquired of her which of the two she desired to go with, she sobbingly replied, "My husband." The father said: "All right; go with him, but send me back the silk dress I gave you." This matter the court did not interefere with.

IN these warm summer days, says a writer in the Boston Journal, a cooling cup is a desideratum. All "hot and rebellious liquors" should be abjured; but such a dainty drink as the following may be taken *con amore*: Half fill a China punch bowl with slices of pineapple (the rind cut therefrom) and lemon cut very thin, arranged in alternate layers, each layer being thickly strewed with white granulated sugar. Pour over the fruit as much claret wine as will fill the bowl; cover closely, and let it stand six hours. Then put in a piece of ice, and when cold, turn into a bottle of plain soda-water and serve, in large goblets, with slices of pineapple and lemon.

WE have received, says the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, a letter from a female cousin now going to school at Vassar College, and as the epistle contains information of a startling character, it is thought best to publish a part of it. After a request to send her down a box of soft slate-pencils and gum-drops to eat, she says: "We *do* have such fun here. All the girls are made to participate in out-door exercises, and we row on the lake, ride horse-back, turn hand-springs, run foot-races, and have heaps of fun. Belle Hastings, can climb a thirty-foot smooth pole in two minutes. Nell Vivian (you remember her) can turn a hand-spring and not make a wrinkle in her dress. I put a beautiful head on Mary Dodge yesterday in the boxing-room."

A writer in the Baltimore American says: There is not only a peculiarity in funerals but also in weddings in Vienna. Among the middle classes a wedding party in going to church, instead of securing closed carriages, employ open barouches. The bride and bridesmaids, with the groom and groomsmen and relatives, all seated in these open carriages—the ladies with white dresses and veils, without bonnets, fully intent on being seen, carrying immense bouquets—pass through the crowded streets. If the weather is fine, after the ceremony is over they proceed to the praeter and join in the fashionable afternoon drive. Whether this is the only bridal tour they take, we are not well enough versed in Austrian habits to say. It is, however, a pretty sight and adds considerable zest to the enjoyment of a drive on the Praeter. There is no more pleasing spectacle than a bride fresh from the altar, being suggestive to the younger portion of the spectators and a reminder to the old folks of their own happy experiences in the long flown past.

SINCE the Shah's departure on his European tour a young Mirza belonging to the Russian Consulate at Tabreez, in Persia, has fallen into evil courses, of which His Majesty's subjects are the victims. The chief native banker of Tabreez, Hadji Hassan, was recently found murdered in his bed, and, as plunder was evidently not the object of the assassin, suspicion fixed upon the young Russian diplomatic attache, owing to circumstances that were known to the authorities. The unfortunate Hassan had married a young dancing girl, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments; but both before and after her marriage she carried on a correspondence with Mirza Ali Ash Krauff Khan, who continually urged her to obtain a divorce from her husband and marry him. On the evening before the murder it was claimed that the Mirza visited Hassan and introduced some retainers into the house, who effected his taking off. Indeed, one who was arrested produced the young official's bond promising him 150 tomans in case he would effectually close the banker's career. The Russian Consul General would not recognize the right of the native authorities to try the young man, and during the discussion he escaped from town. The populace were violently excited over the affair, not that they cared for Hadji Hassan, but because his taking off caused confusion in the business world.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 5, 1873.

THE WEEKLY POST.

New Type and Enlargement.

On or about the first of August THE WEEKLY POST will appear in a new dress and enlarged by one column to each of its eight broad pages, and all its columns considerably lengthened, making an addition of *twenty one columns* to its present size; or a paper of *fifty-six columns*, by which we hope to present to the reading public, the largest, handsomest, and most entertaining paper published in Pennsylvania.

With this change we shall be enabled to furnish fuller reports, including home and foreign markets, agricultural news, telegraphic and miscellaneous matters from all quarters and make THE WEEKLY POST more entertaining than ever. Other features will follow as it is our determination to place it at the head and front of journalism.

And with these grand improvements and extra expense for paper and material no advance in price of subscription is contemplated—the price remaining as heretofore, viz. $2.00 a year to single subscribers; or, when ordered in clubs of five or over $1.50.

And now we ask our friends and Democrats everywhere to second our efforts in furnishing a paper that the party may justly feel proud of. This can easily be accomplished by a little extra effort on their part in sending in new subscribers, and let it be remembered that time spent in such efforts is alike beneficial to the Democratic cause, as the more THE WEEKLY POST is circulated the more will be the Democratic vote.

IN Nashville the cholera mostly prevails among the negro quarters, whose poor deluded occupants have got the idea that the whites are plotting to destroy them with poison, and therefore refuse to touch any of the medicine prepared for them. The scenes and death rate are represented as fearful.

IT will be a subject of profound regret to President GRANT that he was not present at the deathbed of his aged Father, who died some hours previous to his arrival. The tenderness of attachment between father and son has often been the subject of public comment, and we have no doubt but the President will feel keenly his absence from his side at the solemn hour of death.

SECRETARIES RICHARDSON and BOUTWELL have returned from their visit to Massachusetts where they were working in the interests of BEN. BUTLER for Governor. It is asserted that the Administration will give BEN its powerful patronage and support, which is not very surprising when we remember how much the President is indebted to him for the increase of salary.

THE funded debt of the city of Philadelphia on the 1st of January 1873, as shown by the message of the mayor just sent to councils was $46,405,941 and the total liabilities were $53,634,479. The increase in the year 1872 was $4,867,000. It is predicted that with the new city buildings and other jobs in contemplation the debt will soon reach $75,000,000. A thieving Radical ring has ruled Philadelphia for ten years which accounts for this state of affairs.

SYMPATHY for the murdered WALWORTH is sensibly abating in New York, under the disclosure of letters written to his wife and others, which stamp him as an infamous and dangerous man. He should long ago have been deprived of his liberty, which might have been accomplished by his family taking the proper legal steps, and the sad ending averted. Young WALWORTH will doubtless be convicted of murder in the first degree, but it is not at all likely that he will ever be hanged.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Monday publishes reports concerning the crops in various parts of Kentucky. In Eastern Kentucky and in the Jackson Purchase, in the Western part of the State, there is promise of very full wheat crops, but in the Bluegrass region and in Central Kentucky generally the recent rains have had an unfavorable effect upon wheat. In Southern Kentucky the reports are very gloomy indeed. The corn crop seems to be generally promising throughout the State, and, although the tobacco items are meager, the prospects would appear very favorable for a full crop of that staple.

BE WARNED.

The administration having purchased a portion of the press of the country by means of official positions given to the proprietors or their sons, and with slatherers of government advertising; and in cities where the purchased editors were deficient in brains and character, induced its well paid officials who had brains, even if wofully deficient in the other quality, to establish new papers which while professing to be sentinels for the people would in truth be the paid servants of the government have now began a new plan of operations which they fondly hope will, like the operation of the cholera, produce a deathly collapse upon every independent press, which, unawed by influence and unbribed by gain will continue to cry aloud and spare not in defense of the country and the true principles of its government. This newly invented plan has, like the cholera, commenced at New Orleans, and it is to be presumed will follow the river northwardly and eastwardly, until there shall not remain one press in this country which shall dare to open its fire upon GRANT, his relatives or his toadies.

The suppression of the suffrage by the bayonet and artillery so kindly forwarded to KELLOGG by orders from Washington, did not suffice so long as the *Picayune* kept up its daily issue to proclaim the frauds of the carpet-bag ring in Louisiana. KELLOGG regarded the *Picayune* pretty much as HAMAN regarded MORDECAI; and HAMAN-like resolved to put a stop to the meddlesome doings of this modern MORDECAI.

One HAWKINS, a member of the bogus Board of Canvassers who counted in KELLOGG and his tail, brought an action for *libel* before Judge LYNCH, claiming damages because he, as a member of that infamous Star Chamber affair, was charged with perjury and perfidy. The *Picayune* went to trial prepared to prove the literal truth of every one of its charges, but the judge—who had been defeated at the polls but counted in by this very scoundrel HAWKINS and his copartners in guilt—refused to admit evidence to prove that the plaintiff had violated his official oath, by showing precisely how the returns had been manufactured by those precious rascals; one of HAWKINS' counsel was put upon the stand by the plaintiff, but when the counsel for defense attempted to cross-examine him relative to the facts in controversy, the judge overruled the effort, and even went so far as to warn counsel that they would not be permitted to argue questions of evidence. The case went to the jury—all proof of the truth having been rigidly excluded. The jury were made up on the old principle *de m diatat linguæ*—that is, that half were like the plaintiff and the other half like the defendant—the plaintiff for the occasion choosing to rank himself as a negro. A verdict was finally rendered for the plaintiff for $18,000 damages.

Nothing has ever occurred in this country to equal this; nor has anything like it happened in England since the days when JEFFRIES raged like a mad bull upon the bench, and sent juries to Newgate prison to compel verdicts for the Crown against one of the enemies of tyrany and oppression.

The thoughtful observer of the history of the country during the last few years, will plainly see how quietly but how surely every guard of the liberty of the people, every Constitutional barrier to protect them from oppression, have fallen one by one beneath the sure march of power. States have been overthrown by the dozen, and new governments have been manufactured for them at Washington, by a Congress led by some of the very worst men whom GOD in His anger ever gave, to rule over a people whom He had resolved to punish for their stupid want of appreciation of the blessings He had poured down upon them with an unsparing hand. Then we had United States troops parading the principal city in our own State, ready to fire upon the people—as if the sovereign State of Pennsylvania needed such foreign aid to preserve her peace; this uncalled-for insult expressed a word of indignation even from Governor GEARY, but a miserably subservient legislature never uttered a word of rebuke.

Now the Press is assailed. It is told that it must not speak the truth concerning GRANT'S underlings, of course still less against GRANT himself, under no less a penalty that being dragged before a subservient judge and a packed jury, who—the truth being ruled out—will be expected to accord a verdict in damages which will ruin the defendant, and be a warning to all others in like cases offending against the peace and dignity of some thieving office-holder.

If the *Gazette* or the *Commercial*, with the government patronage and offices in the present and their hopes for the future, as well as their sweet recollections of the past; shall either of them allude to this, the allusion will be in the shape of praise to the Judge who voluntarily rendered himself a mere instrument in the hands of tyranny, to muzzle or destroy a brave and independent Press. No people's liberties were ever taken from them *per saltum*. The cunning rascals know it would never do to arouse public attention by direct assaults. They therefore bribe all they can, and those they cannot bribe they endeavor to terrify; and those who cannot be terrified they destroy; but the destruction, when it comes will come through the instrumentality of a purchased judiciary and ignorant or packed juries. It cannot be too often or too persistently rung in the ears of the people, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and that every Republic which has gone before us has been destroyed through the joint influence of the popularity of Military Chieftains and the growing luxury and carelessness and corruption of the people themselves.

It has been truly said by one of the great men of ancient times, who wished to warn his countrymen against the insidious march of arbitrary power, that distrust is the strongest bulwark against tyranny.

FUN FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Summer excursions from the closely built and dirty unwholesome cities, to the green fields, shady groves and the pure air of the country, which were commenced last summer in our eastern cities, we are gratified to observe are being repeated during the present season. These excursions are gotten up especially for the poorer class of children, to whom a days enjoyment such as is included in the plan of one of these affairs, forms a bright spot in the memory of a denizen of one of our dirty courts or alleys, and possesses a civilizing and refining influence which may tell in the way of lifting many a poor child above its ordinary plane of thought and life.

It is told that during one of the excursions last summer, a lady having a portion of the direction upon her shoulders, in passing along through the throng of happy children, saw two women gravely conversing as they sat upon the grass—each with an infant in her arms, she approached them with the enquiry whether they had not been attended to, and why they were so serious and seemed not to participate in the enjoyment which was so evident all around them? The reply of one of the mothers is in itself proof of how much good may be done by remembering those whom you shall have with you always. "Indeed madam" was the answer "I was only saying to my friend here, that this is the Christianist thing I ever seed."

Wealth and worldly good of all kinds have their joys and comforts, but do they not also carry with them grave and serious responsibilities? And have we not good men in our midst who would contribute of their superabundance, to give a days joy to the poor children of our city. We see that those of Philadelphia have only a day or two ago enjoyed one of these treats. Tickets were issued for 1,200 children, upon the arrival of the train at the point of destination grace hoops, jumping ropes, and hoops were distributed; refreshment booths were erected, having various colored flags corresponding to the various colored tickets; also a tent containing resting places for infants and young children. At 10 a. m. a lunch of buttered rolls, crackers and candy was distributed, and at 11 the far famed BLITZ mounted a temporary platform and for a whole hour entertained the children with his well known funny tricks. At noon a dinner of sandwiches, gingerbread, and milk was served to the little folks, at 1 P. M. their mothers had a regular "tea" and at 3 P. M. ice cream and sponge cake were in order. The commissary stores for the 1,200 and their mothers, consisted of 1,400 buttered rolls, 1,400 bags knick-knacks and crackers ¼ pound each, 280 quarts ice cream, 240 pounds "grandmothers" gingerbread, 120 pounds sponge cake, 1,400 sandwiches, 420 quarts new milk, besides corn starch, beef tea and boiled milk for invalids. The Hospital tent under the care of skillful physicians was a feature in the affair, and during the day one hundred and twenty-five patients were treated. A competent police force was on hand and a fine band of music increased the general enjoyment.

As we furnish this account for the guidance of such of our benevolent people as may be disposed to inaugurate something of the kind here, we may as well state that there was a superintending Executive Committee, a Refreshment Committee, a Low diet Committee consisting of women, a committee on Music and Diversion, and one on the selection and care of children. Of the whole number of children participating in the trip, over two hundred were babes in the arms of their mothers.

THE *Gazette* is still dodging on the salary grab question, and appears to be afraid to indorse or denounce the action of the President, who signed and made the bill a law, and for which he is to get an extra hundred thousand dollars. It also prefers not to allude to our home members, NEGLEY and MCJUNKIN, who voted for and took the swag, or to the fact that a Radical House and Senate and President enacted the law and are therefore responsible. The Democrats had not the strength to put through the steal, even if they had so desired. The *Gazette* knows all this, but the fear of losing government pap deters it from printing the truth.

THE *Dispatch* don't want to be bothered about GRANT'S signature to the salary grab bill, and prefers not to give its opinion whether the President did right or wrong by making it a law and pocketing thereby an extra hundred thousand dollars. It wants to be let alone. Well, if it is an unpleasant subject we'll drop it.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

We indulged in some remarks a few days since in regard to the governmental attack upon the freedom of the Press, as shown in the proceedings against the New Orleans *Picayune*. The Administration has long legs, for its next step is to New York and the publisher of the *Sun* is the second victim. As is usual in the march of illegal authority, the second step outgoes the first in audacity. In New Orleans all the proceedings were in accordance with the forms of law; the Court was a State Court and possessed lawful jurisdiction; the only objection arose from the mad-wrong rulings of the judge and the almost admitted acceptance of bribes by some of the jury. But in the New York case the information was made before the Police Court in Washington city, process is issued therefrom, the defendant is arrested in the State of New York, carried before a United States Commissioner, and the effort made to drag him away from his own State and try him in Washington city, before a magistrate without even a packed jury!

This is simply kidnapping. There is one and only one mode by which a citizen of one State can legally be arrested and carried for trial into another; and that is under that clause in the Constitution of the United States providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice; but it has never been held that a man can be a fugitive from a State in which he has never been personally, since the alleged offense has been committed. Nor has it ever been pretended that a Court of the United States had any but statutory jurisdiction, and the offense here charged—that of Libel—is one entirely unknown to the legislation of Congress.

We call public attention to this thing. The President, or his underling and appointee the Governor of the District of Columbia, appoints a lot of Police Justices; THE POST or any other Democratic paper, in the fair and legitimate performance of its duty, criticises the acts and doings of the President; one of his lacqueys holding some petty office here forwards a copy of the paper to Washington; some equally serviceable pimp of the powers that be makes the requisite information before one of those officers, and a warrant is issued, and another office-holder here obeys his master's behests, and forwards the offending critic to Washington, to be tried under the very shadow of the White House. Such is evidently the reading of the law by the men who rule us; and how long would popular freedom exist under such a *regime*? If this is the law, then can process be issued against a Democratic editor in any quarter of the country, and he can be carried to any other quarter for trial. An editor in California be dragged off to Maine, or an editor in Maine hustled away by a military guard, to be tried in Florida.

As the writ of Habeas Corpus has not yet been suspended in New York, we trust it will be found effective to stamp out this first effort to destroy a free press, which has occurred in that State since the day when STANTON reigned with absolute power.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* which never had any good words for the Democracy, thus notices two of the candidates recently nominated by the ring:

Colonel William Riddle went to the office of the Assessor and tavern-keeper, William J. Ovens, upon business connected with the ward office which that publican held, and while there, as a citizen, was grossly insulted by Ovens, and set upon while in that office bar-room, and so badly beaten that he died from the effects of his wound. Ovens was tried for murder before one of those peculiar juries which, by inexplicable management, are generally found empanneled in the Quarter Sessions when a member of the "Ring" is to be tried for any offense.

* * * * * * *

His friend, Mr. Elliott, member of the House of Representatives, afterwards Speaker of the House, and who hopes, hereafter, we presume, to be Sheriff Elliott, took him under his protecting wing, carried him to Harrisburg when the Legislature met, pressed him for Sergeant-at-Arms, and by bold management, during the course of which he said, in a speech, that the character of Ovens was as respectable as that of any citizen of the Seventh ward, crammed him in the place in defiance of all decency. And now the same Elliott, profiting by the labor of Ovens in his behalf, has thrust him upon the citizens of the Fourth district, who with loathing, are called upon to endorse him as the regular nominated candidate. Are the citizens of that district ready to fix upon themselves the disgrace?

THE Shah of Persia, now on a visit to Europe, confers gifts in a truly oriental style of munificence. He was particularly liberal to the imperial servants both at Potsdam and Berlin, bestowing the sum of $4,000 in cash, besides gold watches, shawls, brooches, and the like, in abundance. The Emperor got a very costly gold snuff-box, set with diamonds; the Empress a necklace of rich brillants while minor dignitaries received the Grand Cross of the order of the Sun and Lion. How welcome this freehanded Shah would be made in Washington!

THE Utica *Observer* has this to say in considering the grab and the party responsible for it: "The empty resolutions of conventions are one thing; the positive acts of the managers of a party are another. The Republicans of Ohio profess to condemn the salary grab. The leading Republican of Ohio is Mr. JOHN A. BINGHAM, for fourteen years a Representative in Congress. He voted for the infamous scheme and pocketed his share of the plunder. The representative Republican of the United States is—by reason of his position—the President. He rewarded Mr. BINGHAM for his vote by tendering him the mission to Japan. The party which controls the government cannot repudiate its representatives without repudiating itself. It cannot divide the responsibility with the minority. Given the requisite power it must and will be held to the strictest account for the exercise of that power."

SAYS the Boston *Post*:

The greed of a Congressman will yet become a standard for parallels and synonyms. Already the great majority of those elected to the Forty-third Congress have drawn their first three months' salary at the increased rate. It is an entire novelty in practice, since they have not been sworn in, and cannot strictly be called actual members. Were they all to die between this and December, they would have been taking pay for services which they had not yet rendered. The last Congress took care of this by passing a law that allowed them to draw their pay quarterly. There never was such a Congress as that for looking after pay and perquisites. It took care to remunerate itself twice over, and after increasing future pay for members, gave them the right to draw three-fourths of it before they had earned anything. If the people wish to know what are the chances for the repeal of the odious salary bill, let this almost universal drawing out of the first three months' pay by the members of the next Congress be the answer to their inquiry. Having already buttoned their pockets over the money, they are not the men to vote to return it to the people through the Treasury. So the resolution of the Maine Republicans on this point are but poor buncombe at best. Neither Congress nor the Executive thinks of relenting. The people have a remedy for such a gross outrage, and it is a sure one; but it will never be reached by an appeal to the honor of those who are arraigned. Justice and judgment both sit at the ballot box, and there is the place to produce the effect.

THE Chicago *Tribune* discusses the probable repeal of the salary grab of the last Congress and thus concludes:

If, then, the demand of the people for the repeal of the Salary bill shall prove to be irresistible, as it seems likely to prove, it is not probable that Congress will consent that General Grant will draw his proportion of the grab when they are deprived of theirs. The whole transaction presents itself to the public as a wicked compact between Congress and the President to get their hands into the Public Treasury and divide the spoils. It is very generally believed that Congress would not have increased the pay of the President except as a means of consummating their purpose of enlarging their own. The belief is just as general that the President would never have given the bill his signature without which it could not have become law, if it had not provided an enormous increase of his pay. In this light, it will not satisfy the people to repeal the increase of Congressional salaries, and leave General Grant to enjoy the reward of his important part in the grab. Nor can this occur if either the spirit or the letter of the Constitution be enforced. General Grant's large personal portion of the grab will have to be disgorged if Congress can be forced to disgorge its proportion.

CALIFORNIA possesses two wonderful gold mines—the Belcher and the Crown Point—which in the last eighteen months have paid their stockholders the goodly sum of $11,000,000. The June dividend of Crown Point was paid recently and amounted to $100,000. Since January last this mine and the Belcher mine have paid five monthly dividends, the totals of the former amounting to $3,100,000. Belcher has 140,000 shares and Crown Point 100,000 shares, and since January 1 of the present year the former has paid stockholders $33 per share on their investments.

Jesse R. Grant a Pennsylvanian.

The family of Jesse R. Grant descended from Noah Grant, who came over to America from Scotland at an early period, but its authenticated record begins with Captain Noah Grant. He entered the United States service as Captain in 1755 and was killed in battle on the 20th of September, 1756. He was the great grandfather of General Grant. His son, Noah Grant, was born at Windsor, Conn., July 4, 1744. He served through most of the Revolutionary War, rising to the rank of captain. He lived for a time in New London county, it is believed, but he is known to have resided in Coventry. After the death of his first wife he emigrated from that place to Western Pennsylvania, where he married again. The father of General Grant, now deceased, was born of this marriage in January, 1794, in Westmoreland county, Pa. He was named Jesse Root Grant, after Judge Jesse Root, of Connecticut, with whom his father claimed relationship. The family moved to Ohio in 1799. At that time schools were almost entirely unknown in that country, and the only education Jesse Root Grant obtained was derived from a few months' schooling when he was about fifteen years of age. His father, although tolerably well educated himself, took little interest in instructing his children, and the family could not well afford to seek abroad for the advantages they lacked at home. Young Grant had a matter of fact turn of mind, and seeing that he was destined to obtain his living by the sweat of his brow, he cast about for some remunerative employment. He finally selected the tanning business. In 1820 he removed to Point Pleasant, a small village, twenty-five miles from Cincinnati. Here he became acquainted with his future wife. This lady, Miss Hannah Simpson, was born in November, 1798, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where she was brought up and educated. In 1818, she, with her father's family, emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Claremont county. In June, 1821, Mr. Jesse R. Grant and Miss Simpson married, and settled at Point Pleasant. On the 27th of April, 1822, their first child was born. As is not unfrequently the case in such circumstances, there was no little discussion on the subject of naming the illustrious stranger. Finally the following method was adopted of solving the difficulty. The various names which had been suggested were placed in a hat and shaken together, and it was agreed that the first one drawn out should be adopted. That name was "Ulysses," and the future Lieutenant General was called Ulysses Simpson Grant, receiving for his middle name the maiden name of his mother.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

In the afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention the article on the Judiciary on second reading, occupied the day, the first nine sections being disposed of. The only material amendment adopted was that offered by Mr. Kaine, extending the original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in cases of injunction, where a corporation is a part defendant, which prevailed.

The section providing for four Common Pleas Courts in Philadelphia, of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three Judges each, with such an increase of these Courts as the Legislature may provide, was discussed, together with an amendment of Mr. Dallas, continuing the Common Pleas and District Courts as at present, providing for court stenographers, &c. The amendment offered by Mr. Dallas was rejected, and the section agreed to as reported. The sections providing for one Prothonotary's office and one Prothonotary for all said courts, and requiring one or more of the Judges to be detailed from time to time to hold criminal Court, and regulate the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas throughout the State were agreed to as passed in Committee of the Whole. Pending the discussion upon the section allowing the accused as well as the Commonwealth in every criminal case to remove the record, etc., to the Supreme Court for review, the Convention adjourned.

Judge Walker, President pro. tem., called the Convention to order at nine o'clock this morning. The Convention resumed consideration of the article on Judiciary, the tenth section, as follows: In every criminal case the accused as well as the commonwealth may remove the indictment record and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review, in the same manner as civil cases are now removed and received, but such removal shall not, except in capital cases, be a supersedeas, unless the judge before whom the case was tried shall certify that the same is a proper one for review.

A number of amendments were offered and rejected, and finally the section was lost.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

The Convention was called to order by the President *pro tem.* Hon. John H. Walker, at ten o'clock this morning.

The Convention proceeded to consider, on second reading, the article reported from the Committee of the Whole on Judiciary.

Sec. 1. That the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in Orphans' Courts, in Justices of the Peace, and in such other Courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish, was agreed to, after several amendments had been rejected.

Section two was read and passed, as follows: The Supreme Court shall consist of seven Judges, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at large; they shall hold their offices for a term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be eligible to re-election; the Judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice; thereafter each Judge whose commission shall first expire shall, in turn, be Chief Justice.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1873.

In the afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention, the section of the article on judiciary, relative to issuing writs of ceretiorari to justices of the Peace and other inferior courts by the Supreme and Common Pleas Judges, was amended as to confine the authority to the latter.

The section abolishing Aldermen in Philadelphia and substituting a system of police courts was discussed. Various amendments were offered by the city delegates.

On motion of Mr. Dallas, a provision requiring the Judge of these Courts to be learned in the law was stricken out.

Amendments by Mr. Semple, changing the title of Judges to Police Magistrates; and by Mr. Hanna, fixing their term at five instead of seven years, were agreed to. The section then prevailed. It provides one Court not of record for each thirty thousand inhabitants, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars. The magistrates are to be elected by a general ticket, no voter to vote for more than two-thirds of the whole number to be chosen. They are to be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by the city, and to exercise, except as modified by the section, such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, as is now exercised by Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, subject to such changes not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. All fees and taxes in business of such Court, and all fines and penalties to be paid into the City Treasury. Adjourned.

The Convention was called to order this morning by Judge Walker, President *pro tem.*, who sent to the Clerk's desk the following:

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1873.

Hon. John H. Walker, President Constitutional Convention:

DEAR SIR:—In pursuance of a purpose announced some ten days since in Convention, I hereby respectfully resign my seat as a delegate at large in that body. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
[Signed] GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Mr. Aldricks, of Dauphin, moved that the resignation be not accepted, and that leave of absence be granted to Judge Woodward.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the judiciary article.

Mr. Armstrong, of Lawrence, offered as a new section, the following: Whenever within one year after the official publication of any Act of Assembly in the pamphlet laws, and not thereafter, it shall be alleged before the Attorney General by affidavit, showing probable cause to believe that any fraud or bribery or undue means were employed to procure the passage or approval of such law, it shall be the duty of the Attorney General forthwith to apply to the Supreme Court or one of the judges thereof, for a process in an appropriate proceeding, which shall be ordered of course, and in which the Commonwealth, upon relation of the Attorney General, shall be plaintiff, and such party as the Supreme Court or Judge who shall grant such issue, shall direct, shall be defendant, and try the validity of such act of Assembly, and any party in interest may appear upon petition and be made a party plaintiff or defendant thereto; said issue shall be tried upon the proper pleading, by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in whatever county the Supreme Court may direct, and if it shall appear to the court and jury upon such trial that bribery, fraud or false pretenses have been used to procure the passage or approval of the same, such act of Assembly shall be judged null and void, and such judgment shall be conclusive; the Governor shall issue a proclamation declaring such judgment; either party shall be entitled within six months next thereafter to a writ of error as in other cases; no officer of the Commonwealth nor any officer or member of the Legislature shall be exempt from testifying when required in such a case, but the testimony of any such witnesses shall not be used against him in any criminal prosecution.

Mr. Armstrong, then, at great length, set forth the merits of the proposition, and the necessity of its being adopted.

NEW YORK.

Conclusion of the Walworth Trial.

A Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree.

The Walworth Trial.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Walworth trial was resumed to-day. Mrs. Walworth continued her testamony. She said that in the summer of 1865, she had one evening returned home and was met by Walworth with looks of fury. Their previous intercourse, had been quite friendly but he seized her by her arm and dragged her into a room saying that he would teach her not to leave him alone of an evening and almost tore her clothes off her back. Again in 1869 he arose in the middle of the night from his bed, and began swearing loudly at his sister, and acted in a very violent manner. Another time he

Caught Her Fingers in His Teeth

and bit them severely. He had suddenly in the night time shook her, until she had fainted. These fits came on without any apparent cause.

To Mr. Phelps—Only on one occasion had these fits of his immediately succeeded their quarrels.

Mr. O'Conor said he had another batch of letters which he wished to submit to the District Attorney and the court, but did not care to read them to the jury, as he did not think they would make any difference in this case. One of them was such as could not be read openly in court.

Lemuel Hardin, of Louisville, Ky., brother of Mrs. Walworth, testified to the amiability and good character of Frank Walworth.

General Martin B. Hardin was next sworn—He testified that in 1871, when he was stopping at the Hoffman House, one morning about four o'clock, while he was yet asleep, the deceased had come into his room. Witness was not then fully recovered from the effects of his wound, and a disease contracted in the army. When he came in, the deceased began to call for his wife. Witness got up and proceeded to dress himself and left the room closing it after him. Walworth followed, and pointed a pistol at him. Several persons coming up, he was taken away by a policeman Did not know Frank as well as his brother did, but from acquaintance he had with him, knew him to be a good boy.

To Mr. Phelps—witness again described the scene at the Hoffman House, saying it was about the time that Mrs. Walworth was applying for a divorce. At his request, no complaint was made against Walworth. Witness had received several letters from deceased, all of which he had burned, except the one read on Friday. He had also received from him something to blow him up in the shape of powder and balls.

Charles L. Bond said he was a student of Union College, Schenectady. Was an intimate friend of the prisoner. For the last year and a half he had noticed a great change in his manner, and he became morose and moody. The prisoner, Wally Barbour, his cousin, and witness had, in April last started for a walk. They had gone but a short distance when the prisoner suddenly attacked him and threw him down. Upon asking what he meant, Frank made no answe. Did not look at his questioner, and, soon after wanted him to take tea with him. He never made any allusion to his strange conduct and acted as if he was not aware of what he done. Witness was with him on the Sunday previous to the shooting, as if he was sick.

After some further testimony of no importance the Court adjourned.

NEW YORK, July 2—At the Walworth trial to-day a large crowd was present. District Attorney Phelps in his argument for the prosecution controverted claims of defence that the prisoner was affected by either epilepsy or insanity.

At the conclusion of his argument, Mr. O'Conor, for the defence, made several requests to the Judge to charge the Jury, including one that he should charge that the facts as proven do not show a deliberate purpose to murder; that if the accused believed the deceased to be desperate, it militates against the theory of murder in the first degree, and if the act was the result of terror, it was not murder in the second degree; that as four shots were fired, the prisoner was only conscious of firing three, and as no proof is given which of the four was fatal, the jury must acquit. If he was in a state of epileptic insanity, he was not responsible, and if he was in a state of terror, which overcame him, the jury must acquit.

The Judge's Charge.

Judge Davis said: If the jury were satisfied from the evidence that young Walworth came to New York with the intent to murder his father, then the crime was murder in the first degree, but if the crime was committed in a sudden manner, in an instant, then it would be murder in the second degree. Judge Davis continuing, said the defence interposed was two-fold; that the prisoner was insane at the time of the act, and secondly that the act was done in self defense. The second he proceeded to consider first, and warned the jury that there were no such crimes known to law as patricide, or matricide, or fratricide, however well the names might be used in common conversation, nor was this court to enter into a consideration of the laws of ancient Greece, or Rome, or China, where special laws were enacted for the punishment of those who killed their parents. In the eyes of the law, this crime was no greater than the killing of a stranger. Therefore the same rules were to be adopted as in a trial for the killing of a person other than his father, and the prisoner is entitled to the same consideration.

In regarding the question of justification. His Honor charged, however, that the jury should not regard the fears which the prisoner entertained for the life of his mother, as they could not be regarded as any justification of his crime; that they should regard only those fears which were personal. The law did not make it justification when the killing was done through fear that the life of another was in danger. They could however consider whether the fear that his mother's life was in danger did not give the point to fear which he entertained for his own life on the meeting on the morning of the 3rd of June.

The Verdict.

The jury retired about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8.10 this evening brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The New York *Sun* announces that Salvador Cisneras has been chosen President of the Cuban Republic, Cespedes having resigned.

A DUEL.

Col S. B. Rhett, of the New Orleans Picayune and Judge Cooley the Participants—The Latter Shot at the Second firing and expires in a few minutes.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—A *Times* special from Montgomery Station, Miss., via. Bay St. Louis, says:

In the Rhett and Cooley duel, Judge Cooley was killed at the second fire. The parties arrived at this place on the same train at 10 o'clock this a. m. Mr. Rhett was accompanied by Messrs. Charles Roman and Dr. Bruns, and Judge Cooley was attended by Col. Geo. W. Carter, Major McRae Selph. The weapons used were double barreled shot guns one barrel loaded with single ball, distance forty yards. The ground was properly selected, distance measured, and the parties placed in position.

At the first fire Rhetts' shot ranged high, Cooley's to the right. Cooley delivered his fire first. At the second fire both fired simultaneously and Cooley fell mortally wounded by a shot entering his left side, and passing apparently through his heart. He expired in six minutes without apparent suffering, only speaking the words to Dr. Holliday "I am shot through the breast." The gentleman engaged in the affair arranged the usual civilities after the second fire, and seperated with expressions of mutual respect and consideration.

Further Particulars of the Fight—Brief Sketch of the Deceased.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The evening *Herald* has the following: For several days past the community has been much excited by an apprehended duel between Col. R. B. Rhett, Jr., editor of the *Picayune*, and Judge Wm. H. Cooley, the leading counsel in the case of Hawkins vs. the *Picayune*. The facts of the controversy will be hereafter elicited we presume in full. Suffice it for the present to state that on last Friday Col. Rhett sent a peremptory challenge to Judge Cooley, which was accepted by him, the meeting, however, to be postponed until Tuesday, on account of Judge Cooley's engagement to argue the rule for a new trial before Judge Hawkins, which came up yesterday. During the course of the argument Judge Cooley, in offering the motion for a continuance, remarked that if the case went over until Wednesday, he might not be alive to argue it, and so it has sadly turned out.

To-day the parties left in the Mobile train at 8 A. M., arriving at Montgomery Station about 10 A. M., where the party disembarked. Montgomery Station, where the duel occurred, is a wild, sandy looking place, some four or five miles this side of Bay St. Louis, where the road passes through a woods of tall pines, behind which is an open field near by. On the line of the railroad is a small cottage, occupied by a family, but with this exception there are no residences nearer than three quarters of a mile.

This difficulty is one of the sad results of the iniquitous Hawkins trial against the *Picayune*, of which Col. Rhett is editor. In his speech for the prosecution, Judge Cooley made reflections upon that paper, which called forth an editorial in its next issue, pronouncing them false. Judge Cooley then addressed a communication to the editor, calling for explanations, which, not being accorded, he followed it up by a published card, assailing Col. Rhett.

A Challenge

promptly followed, and the result is now before our readers. Judge W. H. Cooley was born at Point Coupee, and was the son of Judge Thomas J. Cooley, his mother being a Ledoux, also of the parish of Pointe Coupee. He was educated and graduated in the academic department of Transylvania University, of Kentucky, in 1847, in the same year and in the same institution where Governor Voorhies graduated. In law he was subsequently appointed parish Judge of Pointe Coupee by Michael Hahn. The first appearance of Judge Cooley prominently before the New Orleans public was as a representative from Pointe Coupee in the Reconstruction Convention which sat at Mechanics' Institute in which he took a leading part. When the reconstruction election took place, Judge Cooley, having selected New Orleans as his residence, was nominated by the Democracy as their candidate for the Judgeship of the Sixth District Court of the City, to which position he was elected, and which he maintained until the recent election, when he declined submitting his name before the Convention.

At the time of his death, Judge Cooley was about forty-seven years of age. Judge Cooley was a widower, having married a Miss Plantirugne, who died about four years ago. His only child is now about ten or twelve years old. His father, Judge Thomas J. Cooley, and his two brothers, James and Thomas, are well known to the legal fraternity and officers of the Court. He was a man of extraordinary natural abilities, and what he knew either of law or language came to him as it were by intuition. His mind, while it was easily warped by passion or prejudice, was exceedingly analytical, and in cases where neither personal feeling nor party animosities interfered to cloud his judgement, his decisions were always critically correct with an unexhaustable fund of humor. A keen sense of the ridiculous and being an adept in the use of satire, he was at once a warm friend and bitter enemy.

This is not the first duel in which he has been concerned. Some years before the war he met Dr. Kaufman, one of his parishoners upon the field of honor, and after an exchange of shots an amicable adjustment of the difficulty was made, and thereafter the parties became warm personal friends. He had a supreme contempt for shams, and was fond of launching the arrows of wit and sarcasm against all manner of hypocricy. He had a religion and code of morals peculiarly his own, and with all his eccentricities was a man of liberal ideas and warm impulses. The body was brought to this city on the evening train, and left at the Lusenberg hospital. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from the corner of Seventh and St. Charles streets.

FIRES.

BOSTON, July 2.—Kay & Felting's mill, at Unionville, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $60,000. Insurance, $20,000. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the conflagration.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 2.—The cooper's shop of Alcott Bros. was burned this morning by an incendiary. The firm had commenced to make barrels for the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery, whose men are on a strike, and to this cause is attributed the fire.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The business portion of Belleville, Jefferson county, was burned this morning. Loss thirty thousand dollars.

The shipments of specie yesterday from New York amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bars.

WASHINGTON

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Injunction Against the Union Pacific Railroad.

Non-Payment of the First Mortgage Bond.

Probable Appointment of a Receiver for the Road.

PORTRAITS OF EX-SECRETARIES OF WAR.

The Union Pacific Railway.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The injunction granted by associate Justice Hunt of the U. S. Supreme court against the Union Pacific R. R. is printed to-day. It restrains the officers of the company from making use of the resources, receipts or credits, which shall disable them from paying the interest, as it shall mature upon all classes of its securities, and also restraining them from the payment of the principal or interest on any securities distributed to, through or by the Credit Mobilier of America.

A. F. Perry, one of the counsel for the Government in the Credit Mobilier suit arrived here this morning on his way to Cincinnati. He had a long conference with Attorney General Williams in relation to the suit which he reports as proceeding very favorably.

Telegrams have been received at the Attorney General's office assuring that interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific R. R. Co., which are held in Europe, could not be paid on the 1st of July, on account of the suit against the company, but if it is not paid, it will be the fault of the company, and not on account of any interferance by the Government. It may become necessary if there is willful neglect or refusal by the company to pay this interest, to take steps to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the Road.

Portraits of Ex-Secretarys of War.

The Secretary of War, in his intention of securing the Department pictures of the previous Secretaries of war, has already caused to be placed conspiciously in the Secretary's office and ante-room, portraits of ex-Secretary's Knox, Dexter, Dearborn, Eustice, Pickerine, Scott, Calhoun, Painsett, Holt, Cameron, Stanton and Rawlins. Others are now being painted for the Department. The Secretary is desirous to procure original portraits, if possible, from which copies will be made of Ex-Secretary McHenry, of Washington's administration, Griswold, of Adam's, W. H. Crawford, of Madison's, George Graham, of Monroe's, John Bell, of Harrison's and George W. Crawford, of Taylor's.

The Printing of New National Bank Currency Notes.

Preparations to print the new National Bank currency authorized by Congress has already been commenced, an appropriation of $600,000 to pay therefor having become available yesterday. Work upon the plates will be commenced next week, and five, ten and twenty dollar notes will be first issued. It will probably occupy three months to complete the plates, and print and number the notes as a sufficient quantity of those denominations will be placed in circulation before commencing work upon any other. Ones, twos and fifties will be next printed, but as to the exact amount of each denomination to be issued no determination has yet been reached, that matter being left to the banks to arrange with the Comptroller. They can have notes issued to them in any denominations, provided, of course, that the aggregate shall not exceed the amount fixed by law.

The Case of Gen. Howard.

The Attorney General, in preparation of his opinion as to the responsibility of Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, for acts of his subordinates, called upon the First Comptroller of the Treasury for a copy of the bond of fifty thousand dollars, which the law of 1865 directed should be given by the Commissioner for the faithful performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the Attorney General, and filed in the office of the First Comptroller, to be by him put in suit for the benefit of any injured party, upon any breach of conditions thereof. The Comptroller, upon search, discovered that no such bond had ever been filed in his office.

Gen. Howard, it will be remembered, explained that Secretary Stanton told him it would not be necessary to file a bond, he being detailed as an officer of the army for duty as Commissioner.

The Lipans and Mescalras Desire an Interview.

A telegram to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Special Indian Commissioner at Fort Duncan, Texas, June 28, says:

We returned here last night, and have received information that the Lipans and Mescalaras, numbering about two thousand souls, are at Saragosa desiring to meet us, and we understand there is a probability of their going with us on a reservation. The Commissioners also desire to know where to take these Indians, and such Kickapoos as will consent to go with them, and have been instructed by the Indian Bureau to take these Kickapoos to their captive people at Fort Gibson, and the other Indians, the Lipans and Mescalras, to their reservation in New Mexico.

Official Statement from the Post Office Department.

The following is the offical statement of the postage stamped envelopes supplied by the Post Office Department to and including June 30th, 1873: to the President, 150; State Department, 20,749; Treasury Department, 200,000; War Department 17,449; Navy Department, 8,509; Interior Department 50,261;; Department of Justice, 3750; Department of Agriculture, 6530; Post Office Department 53,310; Post Masters 134,266; total, 494,924. In addition to this, stamped envelopes amounting to 10,315 were issued to the War Department, and 132,815 to the Post Masters.

The Case of Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Attorney General has not yet prepared an opinion on the question submitted to him by Secretary Belknap as to the responsibility of General Howard, Commissioner of Freedman's Bureau. The question submitted by Secretary Belknap is whether General Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, is liable for acts of his subordinates. Secretary Belknap has the utmost confidence in General Howard, and believes him to be thoroughly honest, and expresses the opinion that he was surrounded by dishonest men and deceived by them. While he thus believes in the integrity of General Howard, he cannot shield him by the fact that he was deceived by dishonest substitutes, and as General Howard was cautioned about them by his friends on several occasions, the secretary is inclined to hold him responsible, but of course he will be governed entirely in his future action by the attorney general's opinion Although he has the warmest sympathy for General Howard, and regards him as one of the truest and bravest of officers, he belives it to be his duty, as head of the war department, to investigate the whole matter, and if wrong has been committed to punish all the offenders.

General Howard to-day had an interview with both Secretary Belknap and Attorney General Williams, to whom he fully explained all the affairs of the Bureau, and said that upon taking charge thereof he offered to give bonds, but that Secretary Stanton decided that it was unnecessary, as he was detailed as Commissioner as an officer of the army without extra pay or allowance, and not appointed Commissioner. Later, however, when General Howard began disbursements, he did give a bond, which is now on file in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department. The Attorney General this morning gave orders to search for the bond and it was found in the office of the above named. Gen. Howard told Secretary Belknap if any suspicion is entertained that he has defrauded the Government he will gladly submit to court martial. It is thought here that the opinion of Attorney General Williams will recommend two modes of procedure, first by a civil process on his bonds as Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, and secondly court martial as an officer of the army for derilection of duty, leaving it with the Secretary of War to elect which course he will pursue.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Monthly Report—Reported Decrease for the Month Just Closed, $2 145,159.

Following is the public debt statement for the month of June:

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1873.

Six per cent bonds	$1 281,238,650
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	1,695 705,950
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	51,429,710
Legal tender notes	356 079,967
Certificates of Deposit	31,730,000
Fractional currency	44 799 365
Coin certificates	38,460,000
Total without interest	472 069 332
Total debt	2,224,492,993
Total Interest	42,356,652
Cash in Treasury, coin	87 807,402
Cash in Treasury, currency	9,783,529
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	31,730,000
Total in Treasury	129 020,932
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,147,818,713
Decrease during the month	2,145,159
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,953,705 36
Interest paid by the United States	18,500,280.90
Repaid by the transportation of mails &c	4 223,140 82
Balance of interest paid by the United States	14,286,140.08

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

The Pacific Railroad Matters.

MONTREAL, July 2.—Sir Hugh Allan and Hon. Mr. Albot have arrived here from England. The committee appointed to inquire into the Pacific Railroad matters met to-day.

Suspension of Commission Dealers.

Messrs. Ritchie, Gregg, Gillespie & Co., Commission dealers, suspended payment to-day. The liabilities are over $500,000, due principally to banks.

The New Cabinet.

OTTAWA, July 2.—The following arrangement of places on the Cabinet have been effected: Alexander Campbell, Minister of the Interior. John O'Connor, Post Master General. T. N. Gibbs, Minister of the Inland Revenue. Hugh McDonald, Minister of the Militia.

HOLLAND.

The Achense War—No Negotiations Pending for Peace.

THE HAGUE, July 2.—In the States General to-day, the Colonial Minister announced that all the supplies requisite for the equipment of the second expedition against Acheen have been furnished. He added that no negotiations with the Sultan of Acheen were pending, as have been reported in the public prints, but it was not improbable they should be opened through the intermediary officers of a friendly Rajah. The Government of Holland was willing to conclude an honorable peace, but the reported condition of settlement were wholly inadmissible.

SPAIN.

Attitude of the Irreconcilables.

LONDON, July 2.—A special from Madrid says there is great alarm in the city in consequence of the menacing attitude of the Irreconcilables, who are known to be intriguing for the overthrow of the present Government. Troops are concentrated at strategic points, and every precaution is taken to promptly suppress any outbreak.

ENGLAND.

Visits of the Shah.

LONDON, July 2.—The Shah called upon the Mr. Gladstone yesterday. In the evening he visited the Chamber of Peers and the House of Commons, remaining some time in both. To-day he will take farewell of the Queen at Windsor.

The Forgery Case.

The Bank of England forgery case came up again to-day for a final hearing. The examination was concluded, and the defendants fully committed for trial.

A meeting of Italians was held on Tuesday evening in New York city to protest against the traffic in Italian children. Resolutions denouncing the traffic were adopted. Ex-Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin, was the principal speaker.

A CURIOUS DOCUMEN.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

Slap at the Two Mayors, the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace—Extortionate Fees—Shakspeare Summoned—The Jail Compared to Dante's Inferno—"A Vision of the Infernal Regions"—Six Americans of African Descent Perspiring Profusely in an 8x10 Cell—"Not fit for a Dog Kennel"—Demolition of the Court House Recommended—Magisterial Incompetency and Incapacity.

To the Honorable The Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County:

The Grand Inquest for the county at the June term, 1873, would respectfully make their presentment as follows:

That they have passed upon three hundred and fifty indictments brought before them of which they have returned two hundred and forty-one true bills and ignored one hundred and nine.

EXTORTIONATE COSTS.

It is to be regretted that under our present laws our Mayors, Aldermen and Justices of the Peace use their offices as machinery to extort from the unfortunate upon the most trivial charges, such costs, that did our good citizens but know it, would cause them to exclaim, "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer cloud without our special wonder." For instance, disorderly conduct, which, to comprehend, is

LIKE ETERNITY,

having neither beginning nor ending, anything a policeman choosing to swear to being construed to be disorderly conduct, for which a fine varying from five to fifty dollars is imposed and in some instances the party returned to court is tried for assault and battery, or some other minor offence and additional costs piled up by the magistrate. Again, cross-suits for assault and battery are returned by an alderman, the evidence to sustain the case being

SO RIDICULOUS

that the Grand Jury ignore the bills and order each party to pay the costs, and the official charges amount to the modest sum of twenty seven-dollars. These are samples of nine-tenths of all such cases as are usually brought before the Grand Jury. How long, we ask, shall it be until our Legislators will remedy this great crying evil, by passing such laws as will "put the right man in the right place," and give sufficient competence to those in authority to enable them to live without resorting to the base unmanerly and revolting system of

PREYING UPON THE POOR AND NEEDY

for a livelihood? We do trust and pray that our Constitutional Convention will so amend the organic law that this great social evil in the body politic shall be forever eradicated.

Another great evil which to us looks like persecution is the manner in which presentations are brought against those who violate the liquor law. We at the same time disclaim all sympathy with those who wilfully abuse their privileges as licensed publicans. A party is indicted for selling liquor to minors. Six young men go into a saloon, either one of whom may to anyone of ordinary judgment appear to be over twenty-one years of age. They are each furnished with a glass of beer, and retire quietly when

LO AND BEHOLD

the spy is around. Information is made and six different indictments are sent up to the Grand Jury against the party, who from an error of judgment, and not with intent to violate the law has furnished the beverage. Why is this done? Would not one indictment be sufficient? Does the tax payer gain or lose by the transaction? Every day a jury is empaneled costs our tax-paying friends something. And what is the benefit to the community by such proceedings? To men of reflection we leave the answer.

In accordance with the usual custom we visited the county jail and county workhouse. Of the latter we have little to say beyond commending in the highest terms the management. The Board of Managers composed of gentlemen of sterling worth and intelligence, and imbued with the strongest sentiments of regard for their fellow men, have endeavored so far as our observation extended to make the

HOME OF THE UNFORTUNATE

as comfortable as possible. we regret to say that in the original plan of construction, the cells are entirely too small, but light and ventilation are all that could be desired, and should an addition be projected we would recommend to the Board of Managers to add considerable to their dimensions. Good discipline, cleanliness and cheerfulness, (as much as convicts can be cheerful) were observed, and few complaints were made by any of the inmates. The Board of Managers called our attention to the fact that many of the prisoners arrive in a

BEASTLY STATE OF INTOXICATION,

but without any knowledge on our own part. We would merely refer the matter to the Honorable Court to take such action as it may deem proper.

They also complain sadly of our Mayors Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in their committments of what are known as "repeaters," sentencing them for terms of fifteen or thirty days instead of what the law prescribes, and that the insane and infirm are frequently committed when there are no adequate accommodations for them, they alleging, and with good reason, that if the Court expects the institution to be a self-sustaining one, the proper facilities must be granted. It is a notorious fact that parties committed for the first time, say thirty days, unused to the particular branches of manufacturing carried on in the prison, are of little use during the term, but, being returned frequently, become experts, and are not only self-supporting, but a source of revenue to the county.

To George R. White, J. F. Fleming, W. J. Anderson, Esqs., Managers, H. Cordier, Superintendent, and Sheriff Hare, we return thanks for their extreme courtesy in furnishing us every facility for inspecting most minutely every part of the institution.

Of our County Jail the less said the better. As far as possible Warden Smith deserves credit for his endeavors to keep it clean, but for a habitation for human beings, he who designed it must have had

A VISION OF THE INFERNAL REGIONS

and profited accordingly. Such another prison exists not on this earth. The Black Hole of Calcutta was a paradise compared with some of the cells. We saw neither light nor ventilation.

Any physician of prominence would say that six months confinement in such a place would sow the seeds of a fatal disease, if not entirely kill the strongest constituted frame in the community. In a cell eight feet by ten we found

SIX AMERICAN CITIZENS OF AERICAN DESCENT,

who, as the day was extremely warm, were perspiring profusely, and no wonder—a hole of ten inches square gave them sufficient ventilation according to this master architect who planned the structure. May his tribe not increase. A poor wretch under sentence of death for imbruing his hands in the blood of his fellow man, from causes known only to Him who made us, is closely confined in a cell.

NOT FIT FOR A DOG KENNEL,

and yet within 200 yards there stands various edifices dedicated to the Great Father of all whose greatest attribute is love.

Well may the great county of Allegheny, with her boasted philanthropy, her three or four hundred churches, her thousands given annually to send Missionaries to the poor, benighted heathen, in the remotest parts of the earth, proudly exclaim, as she points to the place we have designated: "Come and see what christianity and her handmaiden, civilization, have done in our midst."

We recommend in most emphatic terms the entire

DEMOLITION OF THE STRUCTURE,

together with the Court House, both things of "shreds and patches," and in their place erect such buildings as the prospective wants of this, the fifth wealthiest county in the United States, may require.

To taxpayers this may look astounding, the costs amounting to between two and three million dollars, but let us reflect.

The Workhouse is about completed and most probably will be (as the managers think) self-sustaining. The revenue from licenses, three-fourths of which goes into the County Treasury and heretofore applied to the Workhouse, amounts annually to say, $200,000. We therefore recommend that the necessary legislation be obtained authorizing the county to

ISSUE BONDS

running from one to—21 years for the amount required to erect the buildings, and that the revenue derived from license be applied to their redemption as they mature, taxes only to be levied to meet the interest which necessarily decreases every year.

We recommend the erection on the south side of the Court-house of a building of a temporary character for the accommodation of the Register of Wills and that the office, now occupied by that functionary be turned over to the Recorder, whose office we find to be entirely inadequate to the business requisite to be transacted.

To the Assistant District Attorney, J. B. Flack, Esq., we

RETURN THANKS

for his courteous deportment and would say that his greatest aim and desire seemed to be for the interests of the county, endeavoring by every means in his power to facilitate the public business.

A large number of cases brought before us were charges of larceny by bailee, a majority of which were of the most trifling character, nearly all of them being cases of trover or replevin and not criminal cases.

The large number of such cases ignored imposes a heavy cost on the county and is owing to the ignorance or

INCAPACITY OF THE MAGISTRATES

in returning them as criminal charges, cases where civil proceedings should properly be instituted. The Grand Jury would, therefore, earnestly recommend proper legislation authorizing and empowering the Grand Jury to dispose of the costs on ignored bills of larceny by bailee, as in cases of misdemeanor.

W. J. GILMORE, Foreman.

Bernard Rafferty,	John Balhonhim,
James Graham,	John Creighton,
John Kelly,	James Bayard,
Henry Ochse,	Anton Kuit,
W. A. Lambert,	Peter Puller,
John Speer,	Thomas Irwin,
John A. McKee,	Presonixo Tyrup,
A. J. Davis,	John Zorn,
Lawrence Mitchel,	William W. Wilson.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

A Prominent Merchant of New Brighton, Pa., Ends His Career With a Pistol—Bodily Infirmities and Financial Difficulties Drive Him to the Rash Act—The Community Horrified Over the Tragedy.

A New Brighton correspondent sends us the details of a distressing suicide, that startled the community of that section yesterday morning. The victim of the tragedy is Mr. Wm. Kennedy, well known in business circles in this city, and a gentleman that has heretofore borne a good reputation. The details of the tragedy are given by our correspondent, as follows:

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., July 2, 1873.

EDITORS OF THE POST.—Wm. Kennedy, the most prominent of our merchants here, shot himself in the forehead this morning at 8 o'clock. He had been very sorely afflicted since early in the spring with inflammatory rheumatism. About a month ago he fell off the stone abutment of the iron railroad bridge over Beaver river, and broke his left leg close above the ankle. Those afflictions caused him great mental distress, more especially on account of not being able to attend to his very extensive business personally. Creditors became clamorous for payment of claims, which has been temporarily adjusted by his friends. In the evening (Tuesday) his brother-in-law, Frank Hoopes, Jr., called to see him, as usual. Mr. Kennedy, asked him for the loan of his pistol for the reason that he had heard persons trying to break into the house. At night Mr. Hoopes gave it to him without the slightest hesitation, or the slightest suspicion of the calamity it would cause in so short a time. This morning Mr. Kennedy sent his wife down to the store with a letter. Before going she had locked the pistol in a drawer. Shortly after she went out he took the pistol from the drawer and committed the deed. Nothing that has occurred in many years had caused such intense excitement in this section as this fearful act.

OBSERVER.

The Kidneys.

although but little understood, are among the most important of the vital parts. All diseases pertaining to them or the organs they supply with health and vigor, in either sex, are cured by Hembold's Extract Buchu. By Hembold's process Buchu becomes a specific. No other chemists has so skillfully extracted its virtues. Sufferers will avoid disappointment, failure, and exposure by obtaining only *Hembold's* Buchu at the Druggists. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. je30eod & W.

NEW YORK.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SCANDAL.

Charges of Slander Against Henry C. Bowen.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

The Billiard Tournament.

Alleged Heavy Revenue Frauds.

Plymouth Church—Charges of Slander Preferred Against Henry C. Bowen, a Member of the Church—The Investigation to be Secret.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: The Examining Committee of Plymouth church received from F. West specific charges of slander against Henry C. Bowen. It is charged he has circulated slanders against Henry Ward Beecher which are false, and his (Bowen's) expulsion is called for. An investigation is to be made immediately. Beecher is desirous that the investigation should be made at once. The matter is referred to the following named deacons and members of the Examining Committee: Elmir H. Garbut, D. D. Hawkins, H. B. White, Lysander W. Manchester, Geo. H. Day, Daniel W. Talmage, R. W. Ropes, J. T. Howard, C C. Duncan, M. K. Moody, R. D. Benedict, Samuel E. Belcher, C. H. Morton, Thomas J. Tilney, George W. Brush, H. W. Beecher and S. B. Halliday, ex officio. Four deaconesses are members of this Examining Committee.

The *Eagle* adds this morning. A reporter called upon Halliday who, in answer to a request for a copy of the charges said, "you can't get them from me sir." He further refused any information concerning the proposed investigation. The reporter came in contact with several prominent members of Beecher's church, and the general opinion seemed to be it would be better for the church if the investigation were carried on in public. On very good authority, it was ascertained that the charges refer in the main to certain utterances made by Bowen at the recent conference which took place at the house of Victoria C. Woodhull.

The Political Situation in Massachusetts.

The *Tribune* has a letter from Boston on the political situation in Massachusetts, and closing as follows: "The present prospect is that General Butler will gain his nomination through the aid of the administration and the use of party machinery, to which he will be further helped by the dissatisfaction with Governor Washburne's course on the liquor legislation of the State. The same influences will do much to insure his election, and a large accession of votes from the Democratic party will also greatly contribute to this end.

An Oldier Attempts a Discharge on The Plea of Minority.

Daniel A Sutherton sought his discharge from the army to day on the ground of minority, anticipating a decision in his favor. The United States District Attorney, however obtained an order for his arrest on a charge of perjury, which was served as he left the court. He attempted to run off, but was intercepted by the Deputy Marshal when a rough and tumble took place in the corridor of the court room. Sutherton's father came to the assistance of his son, and at the same time another Deputy Marshal came to the support of his associate. The Suthertons were finally overpowerd and taken back to the court where the junor was held on a charge of purjury, and the senior on a charge of resisting an officer.

Alleged Heavy Revenue Frauds.

The *Express* says: The name of the firm whose books have been seized by the custom-house officials is Duden, Freres & Co., and on a charge of having, during a series of years, carried on a systematic course of swindling on the Revenue Department. Their principal house is in Brussels, and they have branch houses in Nottingham, London, St. Petersburg, San Francisco, and New York. Richard Muser and Frederick Muser carry on business in New York, and Otto Muser at the San Francisco house. Phieps, of the customehouse, declared his intention of obtaining a capias to-day for the arrest of Richard Muser. An order of arrest was also to be obtained in New Jersey, part of the laces having been smuggled to Hoboken. According to affidavits, the penalties will reach the enormous sum of $2,500,000. It is alleged this house is trying to form itself into a joint stock company, to evade part of the liability. The customs officials, it is claimed, have taken an illegal step in seizing the books of the firm, the proper course of action being to have applied to the United States District Court to have the books seized, and left in the custody of the United States Court, for examination.

Motion for a New Trial.

An application was made to-day in the Court of General Sessions for a new trial in the case of Wm. J. Sharkey, convicted of the murder of Robert Dunn. One of the errors cited is the language used by Recorder Hackett in his charge to the jury. "I consider that any man using the langage the prisoner did at the time of the killing, as testified by witnesses, would be almost unfit to live." Three of the jurors unite in saying they would not have agreed to a verdict of murder in the first degree, but that they thought accompanying a recommendation to mercy carried with it a sentence of imprisonment for life.

The Kidneys.

although but little understood, are among the most important of the vital parts. All diseases pertaining to them or the organs they supply with health and vigor, in either sex, are cured by Hembold's Extract Buchu. By Hembold's process Buchu becomes a specific. No other chemists has so skillfully extracted its virtues. Sufferers will avoid disappointment, failure, and exposure by obtaining only *Hembold's* Buchu at the Druggists. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent. je30eod & W.

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle, Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Boulders' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

PITTSBUGH PROWESS.

Saturday's Regatta at Toronto—The Smoky City Boys Carry off the Leading Honors—Patsy Louther Winner of the First Class, and Ed. Means the Second Class, Single Scull Race—The McKee Club the Victors in the Four-Oared Race for First Class Boats—Pittsburgh's Supremacy Admitted on all Sides.

The International Rowing Regatta, which took place at Toronto, under the auspices of the New Dominion Rowing Club, furnished a fair field for aquatic prowess, and gave the crack clubs and noted oarsmen from Pittsburgh a fine opportunity for winning laurels which they were not slow to embrace.

The splendid rowing of the Pittsburgh boys, without exception, elicited universal admiration, and was the leading topic at the hotels and on the trains after the races. There is no question but that the Iron City demonstrated its ability to successfully compete with the best crews of the continent, or for the matter of that of the world, and the impetus given in Saturday's regatta has engendered a wholesome respect for Pittsburgh muscle. It may be added that private telegrams received in this city yesterday express entire satisfaction on the part of the crews from this city at their reception by the Toronto clubs, and the fair and impartial manner in which the races were managed and decided. The good feeling thus created should not be allowed to rest. We would be glad to have the Toronto clubs invited to a regatta here, and treated with equal liberality and impartiality.

Appended is the Associated Press report of the several races, wherefrom the leading features of the regatta can be gleaned in a condensed but correct form:

TORONTO, ONT., June 28, 1873.

The Grand International Regatta took place in Toronto Bay this afternoon. The weather was most favorable. Hundreds of sail and row boats lined either side of the course; barges were anchored at intervals, while steamers and tugs were passing up and down. About eight thousand persons witnessed the races.

THE FIRST RACE

was a single scull, first class. There were seven entries. A good start was made, but Louther, of Pittsburgh, and Denmarsh, of the same place, soon took the lead, making thirty-six strokes per minute. Louther won the race, making two miles in fifteen minutes and forty-eight seconds, Denmarsh half a boat length behind, and Nurse, of Toronto, half a length behind the latter. The first prize was $125, and the second $50.

THE SECOND RACE

was with single sculls, second class. In this there were four contestants. Snyder, of Pittsburgh, won by three or four boat lengths, making two miles in fifteen minutes and thirty-one seconds, with thirty-four strokes a minute. The second was Means, of Pittsburgh.

THE THIRD RACE

was for double sculls, second class. Four clubs started. It was won by the Dominion Club, of Toronto, Schooles and Muir being three lengths ahead, making two miles in fourteen minutes and thirty-eight seconds. The Columbia Club, Means and Gardiner, were second. The winners made thirty-eight strokes per minute. The first prize was two medals, valued at $40 each, and the second, club pins valued at $25 each.

THE FOURTH RACE

was with four-oared boats, first-class, four miles, $300 to the first, $150 to the second and $50 to the third. Five clubs started. They passed the judges' boat, after the first turn in the following order: McKee Club, of Pittsburgh, led about three lengths making the first two miles in twelve minutes and forty eight seconds. The New Dominion Club was second; Howard Club, of Pittsburgh, third; Buffalo Rowing Club fourth, and the Hibernia Club, of Buffalo, some distance behind. The McKee Club, of Pittsburgh won the race in twenty-six minutes and four seconds, four lengths ahead. The Buffalo Club second; the Howard Club, of Pittsburgh, third; the New Dominion Club fourth, and the Hibernia Club, of Buffalo, last.

THE FIFTH RACE

was with four-oared boats, second-class, four miles, four medals to the first, and four cups to the second. Only two clubs competed, the Erie Club, of Buffalo, and the New Dominion, of Toronto. The race was won by the Buffalo Club in twenty-nine minutes and twenty seconds. They were about a quarter of a mile ahead.

THE SIXTH RACE

for first-class double sculls, two miles, was won by the Columbia Club, time fifteen minutes and five seconds, beating the New Dominion Club.

A skiff race and a tub race concluded the programme.

HOW WAS HE DROWNED?

A Thirteen Year Old Boy Drawn from the Bottom of the River—The Youth's Comrades Run Away, and Leave the Cause of Death Unsolved.

John Cass a boy aged thirteen years, whose parents reside on Virgin alley between Smithfield and Wood streets, was drowned last evening about four o'clock, in the Allegheny river at the second pier of the Hand street bridge. The boy left home at nine o'clock A. M. to go to church, after which time nothing was heard of him by his relatives until his lifeless body was brought home at six o'clock last evening.

The Coroner was notified and empannelled a jury. Mr. Robert H. Carr testified that he was in a "working" boat taking exercise on the river, when two boys called to him telling him that a boy was drowning. He said he had noticed the boy before, but as he had his clothes on thought it was a dog that the boys had thrown into the river. As soon as they called him he rowed over to the pier and diving down tried to recover the body, but being encumbered with his clothes was forced to get back to the pier and disrobe, after which he succeeded in recovering the corpse. While thus engaged his boat floated down the stream and he ordered the boys to bring it back which they did, but immediately after began pulling for the shore. He called on them to stop, but they paid no attention and when they reached the wharf ran away. The witness thought, however, that they were frightened. He would not be able to recognize them. He thought that some boys had taken Cass out on the river, and left him at the pier to scare him; that the two boys who were at the pier at the time he came were attempting to take him off; that he had missed his hold on the skiff and fell into the river.

The jury were not satisfied to rest on this evidence, and the inquest was consequently adjourned until this evening at half-past seven o'clock. In the meantime an effort will be made to ferret out the whereabouts of the two boys, and secure other information if possible.

THE EQUALIZATION EMBROGLIO.

Court Refuses to Grant the Chadwick Injunction—The Substitute Act Declared Unconstitutional.

On Saturday morning in the Court of Common Pleas, Hons. J. P. Sterrett and E. H Stowe upon the Bench, a decision was rendered by Judge Stowe, in the case of Samuel Chadwick et al. vs. the City of Pittsburgh and C. L. Magee, Treasurer, on application to restrain the Treasurer from the collection of the taxes for the year under the equalized valuation made by the Board of Revision, and which was argued by Messrs. Schoyer, Marshall and Burgwin for Mr. Chadwick, and Messrs. Shiras, Magee and Watson for the city, about ten days ago.

His Honor stated that Judge Sterrett and himself, after carefully considering the whole case, had come to the conclusion embraced in the order about to be read, and which denied the motion for the injunction. He added, verbally, that the suggestion that the Board was not legally organized had been considered, and that he had arrived at the decision that under a broad construction of the law, a section of which was read, the Board was legally organized. Judge Sterrett, who at first differed, on a careful examination of the law, acquiesced in the decision. One other great matter in the case was the appeals provided by Councils on the very day the litigation was commenced, but the Court was of the opinion that out of regard for the safety of the citizens—out of a regard for their rights—that the time for making these appeals should be extended for a greater period or until the time for the payment of the taxes voluntarily is closed. His Honor also added that had not the appeals been provided for and the subject introduced in the answer of the respondents, he would have been strongly in favor of restraining the city from the collection of a single cent under the valuations made by the Board of Revision. There was no doubt that some of the valuations were wrong and erroneous, and the Board should have more calmly considered and reviewed the valuations, and given the matter more of their attention. But they could not discover any equity in this matter. In regard to the act of Assembly passed on the 18th day of April, 1873, entitled "An act for the speedy and safe collection of the taxes of the city of Pittsburgh," they were of the opinion that the act was wholly unconstitutional, because the body of the act authorized the city assessor to perform certain work in preparing the assessment in case the Board of Revision failed by reason of time to complete their work, while the title of the act referred only to collection of taxes. There could be no doubt that the act was unconstitutional, and anything done under it would be illegal and void.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY.

Annual Commencement Exercises Last Thursday—A Very Interesting Occasion.

Commencement Day at St. Xavier's Academy is annually hailed as a gala day by a large portion of the community, and usually attracts a large attendance of visitors from this city. This year's exercises took place last Thursday, and were graced by the presence of Bishop Domenec, about twenty of the Catholic clergy, and several hundred ladies and gentlemen from Pittsburgh. St. Xavier's is located, as most of our readers are aware, about a mile from Beatty's Station, on the P. R. R., and but a few miles from the pleasant town of Latrobe. Since the dreadful visitation of the fire fiend, the institution has been rebuilt in more handsome and spacious style, and surrounded by large grounds beautifully laid out in walks, gardens and playgrounds, presents a charming picture.

The commencement exercises were held in the afternoon, and in the following order:

Marche Orientale.....Ketterer.
Salutatory.....Miss Mary Ihmsen.
Overture D'Oberon.....Arranged by A. Moreaux,
Vienna Mio Sol.—Duet.....H. Millard

ACADEMIC HONORS—CROWNS AND TESTIMONIALS.

Coronation Code—Solo.....Miss A. M'Aleer.
Favorite Sasbian Meody.....Krug.
Le Loterie de Francfort; ou, L'Occasion Fait Le Larron.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS IN SENIOR AND FIRST CLASSES.

Tausend Und Eine Nacht—Walzer..Johann Strauss
Beaming Like the Star of Morn—Chorus.....Mercadante
Il Corricolo—Galop Brillante.....S. Jackson
The War of the Flowers. Arranged for Music.....An Allegory

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS IN SECOND AND THIRD CLASSES.

Grand Quatour Concertant, Four 4 Pianos,.....Par. C. Czerney
Alma Virgo—Solo & Chorus.....Millard
Success Polka.....Ketterer
Duo from the Opera of Martha.....For two Harps
Ein Pilgerung nach Lorette.....A Drama
S'Appressan Gl'Istanti Nabucco.....Quintette.

DISTRIBUTION OF HONORS.

To the young ladies who deserve to have their names inscribed on the "Temple of Honor."

"Unseen yet Seen—Poetic selection from F. C. Donnelly.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS IN FOURTH AND FIFTH CLASSES.

Dotties Dream—The little Ones.....
Grand Fantasie sur les Cracovienne. W. V. Wallace

CROSSES OF HONOR.

GOLD MEDAL.

Adieu to St. Xavier's.....Miss Hughes.
Homeward Bound.....Chorus.
Victory March.....

The day was lovely, and the eighty young ladies who took part in the exhibition were still more so. The plays were selected with good taste and admirably presented. The display of paintings, needlework, and waxwork, executed by the pupils was remarkably fine, even superior to that of other years at St. Xavier's. Where all the participants in the exercises performed their parts so well we refrain from special mention. At the close of the exercises the Bishop delivered a very touching address, after which an excellent repast was served, affecting adieus taken, and the larger portion of the pupils and visitors sought the trains en route to their several homes.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Wm. Fulton.

Rev. Wm. Fulton, late pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, died at his sister's residence in Darlington, Beaver county, on Wednesday aged about thirty-six years. Mr. Fulton was a native of Ohio, and studied theology at the U. P. Seminary in Allegheny. He was for some years pastor of the U. P. Church in Indiana. He tendered his resignation to the church in Allegheny some time ago, on account of ill health, but the congregation declined to receive it. He will be missed by a large circle of friends. The funeral will take place from the Fourth U. P. Church at seven o'clock this Friday evening, and the remains will be taken to Wellsville, Ohio, on Saturday morning by the 6:43 train.

A SUNDAY TRAGEDY.

A Little Boy Killed in a Reckless Manner—The Alleged Perpetrator in Custody.

Yesterday afternoon some rowdies amused themselves rolling logs, stumps, and stones down the hill at Butcher's Run, Allegheny, on East street, at people going past, and finally a German, named Foucht, rolled a large stone down, which struck a little boy four years of age, named Harry Young, killing him almost instantly. The child's brother-in-law, George Canin, states that he warned the parties of the danger, but to no purpose. Foucht was arrested, and an information lodged against him before Mayor Callow, charging him with manslaughter. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

FOUND DROWNED.

An Unknown Corpse Drawn From the Monongahela.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Monongahela river opposite Hays & Bros. coal tipple in the Monongahela river at Six Mile Ferry yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified, and yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the remains. There were no papers on the body to lead to its identification. Deceased was apparently about forty years of age, and was dressed in corduroy pantaloons, blue drilling shirt, but had on neither coat, hat nor shoes. He was about five feet ten inches in height, had heavy red chin whiskers and red hair. The body appeared to have been in the water a long time as it was much decomposed. The jury rendered a verdict of found drowned.

The Factory Girls' Suit Compromise

The case of the factory girls vs. the Anchor Cotton Mill, in Allegheny, came up for a hearing before Alderman D. L. Smith on Saturday but was compromised. The proprietors of the mill offered the girls what is known as a scratch ticket, which being interpreted means that a party is honorably discharged, but has not complied with the rules of the mill. This the girls refused, as well as an offer of reinstatement in the mill. Finally, after some discussion, the girls were given tickets of honorable discharge, and a proposal from the proprietors to go back to work, was again refused. The costs in the case were settled by the proprietors of the mill.

Chronic Diseases.

There is scarcely a chronic disease afflicting the human body, but what its true character may be ascertained by analytic and microscopic examination of the urinary secretion alone.

This is true not only of kidney affections, dropsy, diabetes, gravel and all urinary difficulties, but is equally true of liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, rheumatism, asthma consumption, scrofula and the many diseases peculiar to females, all of which may be detected by a scientific examination of the urine. From close attention and long and patient investigation in this way we have learned to know the precise nature of all these affections and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used for the cure in each particular case.

Specimens of urine can be sent by express (but not by mail) from any part of the United States; and medicines obtained by the same conveyance.

Our charges for examination and medicines range from three to ten dollars.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address—Drs. Oldshue, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE
BECKWITH $20
PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
ON 30 DAYS TRIAL,

with strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. *Remember*, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand, or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

NO TOILSOME TREAD OF THE TREADLE.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $30. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 863 Broadway, New York. je12deod9m:w9m

CARBOLIC POWDER,

CARBOLIC POWDER.

CARBOLIC POWDER.

No family should be without a box of the Carbolic Disinfecting Powder.

It is superior to and cheaper than all others.

Put up in two, five and ten-pound boxes, at 25c, 50c and $1 per box. Sold at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Circulars free. Address Doctor W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted. Feb27:1yd

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class F to be Drawn, June 30, 1873.
5,580 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	28 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	28 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address,

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Box 2446 ST. LOUIS, Mo.

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Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
PITTSBURGH.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $30. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75c to $4. Rifles, Fowling Pieces, Pistols, &c., at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired.
FISHING TACKLE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Call and see stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods sent to any point by express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET
SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's names on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North second street, Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. mh29:6mW

DR. A. SLEE SR., LATE PRINCIPAL Pittsburgh Medical Institute—longer known through the press of this country, and having the largest special practice of any physician in the United States—cures Nervous Debility permanently. No fee till cured. Medicines sent anywhere by express. Send two stamps for Circular. Consultation free at office. 20 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio. my31-1y-w

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163 Regular Monthly
GIFT ENTERPRISE
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ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF $5,000 IN GOLD
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THE WALWORTH TRIAL.

Interesting Developments Yesterday.

History of the Difficulties.

Testimony of Mrs. Walworth.

The Walworth Trial.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The trial of A. Walworth, Jr., for the shooting of his father, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, was resumed this morning. About thirty friends and relatives of the prisoner were in court in deep mourning. The mother sat beside him. The other relatives present were Mrs. Chancellor Walworth, Rev. ClaranceWalworth, brother of deceased; three young sisters and a brother of the accused, General Hardin and L. Hardin, uncles of the accused, and Rev. Dr. Backus and wife, brother in-law and sister of deceased. The first witness was called for the defense.

Mr. A. Ebert, a gentleman who occupied a a room in the Sturtevant House, adjoining that in which the tragedy occurred, and who has already testified for the prosecution, says that he did not hear any cry of murder, and the only words he could distinguish of the conversation taking place, were the words of "hope and mother." He could not make out any connected sentence.

Testimony of the Mother of the Murderer.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth being sworn said: I am the mother of Frank A. Walworth. Was married to M. T. Walworth in St. Peter's church at Saratoga Springs in 1852, on July 29th, and resided at the Chancellor's house which my mother now owns. I lived there until the summer of 1861. The Chancellor's family and my two brothers resided in the house at the same time. In the summer of 1861 I ceased to live at Saratoga, and went to Kentucky, near Louisville, my brother Samuel going with me and all my children. I lived there until 1867. My husband did not go there with me. Lived in Kentucky three years without seeing him. He did not remain in Saratoga. When I went to Kentucky he promised to meet me there. Where he went to I do not know. During the first winter he was in Washington, and afterwards in Saratoga; I had a country place three miles from Louisville by means of which I supported my family; the Chancellor visited me there, and three years after I first went there

My Husband Came to See Me,

and remained for about six weeks; I next saw him in Saratoga the following summer, and staid there about a week; in December following, I saw him in New York at a boarding-house in Madison ave; I came to New York to find employment, but not succeeding, went to Washington and secured employment under the Government; I then gathered my children around me and put Frank at college in Georgetown; was eighteen months a Government clerk, during which time my husband was with his brother Clarence at Albany, when I was discharged, owing to a change of politics; I went to Saratoga to the family mansion and opened a boarding-house, and remained there until October, 1869; during a portion of which time my husband was with me, Frank being then in Louisville; at the urgent request of Mansfield F. Walworth, I came to New York to a house in twenty-third street, belonging to a Mrs. Montrose, all my children being with me every day until my marriage; I was taken ill and continued ill until taken to my brother's house in Buffalo. My husband did not go with me to Buffalo. Soon after I went to Kentucky, and the following summer M. T. Walworth followed and remained three weeks, after which he went to Saratoga. I spent the summer of 1866 in Saratoga and deceased was there for three months, and the whole family was together there. I went back to Kentucky, and the deceased came there in 1867 and remained there till his father's death. I arrived at the Chancellor's just after his death with my infant child, Rubina, but soon returned to Kentucky, and brought all my children, except Frank, back to Saratoga. Frank staid with his uncle Lemuel. The deceased was living with his brother Clarence, and we discussed the question of a future residence but came to no understanding about it. In November, 1870, I went to my mother's house in Fifty-second street, New York, Mr. Walworth being with me, and we remained there until

The Final Separation

on the 26th of January, 1811. I then went with all my children to Judge Barbour's, and since then have not seen the deceased. Legal proceedings, for a limited divorce, were commenced in the Superior Court on January 27th, 1871, and on the 8th of April, 1871, a decree of separation was pronounced. On the 31st of July following the decree was modified to allow Mr. Walworth to see his children once a month. After I left Judge Barbour I went to my brother, General Hardin, at the Hoffman House, then went to my brother-in-law, Clarence, at Albany. Remained there three weeks, and went to Dr. Backus, taking my children with me. From there I went to the old homestead at Saratoga. Have remained there ever since with my children. Mr. Walworth

Addressed Me by Letter Very Frequently

after our separation. After I left him my youngest child was born, being delicate in health from its birth, and died in January, 1872. Mr. Walworth never came near the house, and never saw his youngest child. I did not always receive his letters. For the past two or three months I did, but after that it was only occasionally that I received them. Some of his letters never reached me. There was no male person in my house who could protect me except my son. Clarence Walworth spoke to me on Thursday before the occurrence about taking Frank with him to Europe. I told Frank of it that evening. he seemed gratified, but said he shou'd think about it and finally gave a qualified assent to the proposal. On Friday he went a fishing with his youngest brother to Saratoga Lake, and returned about six o'clock in the evening and retired early. On Saturday he was arranging his clothes, books and other things, and went swinging in the grove. On Sunday he slept until late, and some young friends of his called in the afternoon, and they went to walk in the woods. He wrote a letter on that day, and asked me for some note paper, which I gave him. On Monday morning I came down early and seeing Frank in the hall said,

You are Up Early

He made some casual reply and went on of the front door; I thought he had gone to the springs, and at the breakfast table asked why he did not return; some one said he had gone away and left a message that if he was not back to supper he would not be home that day: I then went to his room, and on looking around found an empty envelope in the handwriting of Mr. T. Walworth; I immediately telegraphed to Father Walworth and to Judge Barbour, but could ascertain nothing about him, and then believed he had gone to Troy. The envelope she found was produced. It was postmarked May 30. Mrs. Walworth identified a document which proved to be the stipulation modifying the decree of divorce signed by her, and said she had a counterpart of it signed by Mr. Walworth. She supported herself and her children entirely by her own exertions, with the exception of about $330 received from the Walworth estate. While she lived with Mansfield T. Walworth he always carried a pistol. A pistol being presented she said it originally belonged to a Mr. Adams, who is now dead, and which was given by Mrs. Adams to Frank to take care of, some time in 1870, since which time he has had charge of it.

Mrs. Walworth then proceeded to say that she was given a large package of letters by Frank, under the promise that she would not read them. They were from Mr. Walworth. She had also found several of his letters since his death in Frank's secretary. She identified one which she had not received, but which she said Frank must have seen. This letter was dated August 13th, supposed to be in 1872, and Mr. O'Conor put it in evidence together with that dated May 30, 1873, which Frank had sent to his uncle inclosed in his own letter.

The District Attorney not objecting, Mr. O'Conor read these two letters to the jury.

Frank's Letter.

SARATOGA, Sunday, 7th.

Dear Uncle:

Mother told me of the invitation you extended to me to accompany you to Europe. Having only recently any desire to go to Europe the invitation was particularly acceptable, and as I would have to leave her soon any way to attend the Albany Law school, I told her, on her intimating that you wished an answer in the morning, that she might say I would like to go. I am of the opinion that it would be neither safe nor wise to have her unprotected against Father's acts. In fact I do not think her situation is by any means a safe one. As it is I enclose a letter from father to her which I received yesterday. I am going down to New York in the morning to try to see him, and I may add, without informing mother, for she would feel very uneasy. My trip will determine any question in regard to my going to Europe or any where else. I will be heartily sorry if I shall have caused you any trouble or expense.

(Signed) F. H. WALWORTH.

Another Letter.

Following is M. T. Walworth's last letter to his wife, dated 7 o'clock in the morning, May 30th:

Prepare yourself for the inevitable I am getting over my wasting fever. I am going to call on my children. My heart is starving for their caresses. I shall see them peacefully if I can but with a tragedy if I must. Keep Frank Walworth out of my way You have taught him to hate me. Beware you do not arouse the frenzy that is within me. I want to see my children. There is a reasonable way to lead me. Now, I am going to see my children. I am a broken hearted desperado. Save this letter for the lawyers and the courts, if you please. God is my lawyer now, not the remorseless, brutal God that Eliza Backus and C. E. Walworth worship. Signed,

M. T. WALWORTH.

Judge Davis said some of the letter might be allowed, but the entire letter he could not admit as evidence. O'Conor and Beach argued this point at considerable length.

CASUALTIES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 28.—David Webb, passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this point, and Mr. Houseman, last night, purchased a large quantity of fire-works for the Fourth of July, and while taking them into the country in a hack a lighted cigar fell into the package exploding the whole lot, blowing the carriage top off and throwing Webb into a neighboring ditch. He was so badly burned that he died at noon in great agony. Houseman was also badly hurt.

NEW YORK, June 28.—While engine No 32 was proceeding to a fire early this morning, the tender containing six men was upset. Two are thought fatally injured and two others painfully.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Peter Mortimer from Havana, a passenger on the steamer Havana, while laboring under a fit of insanity, jumped overboard and was drowned.

CHICAGO, June 28.—An attempt was made last night to throw the south bound train on the Ill's Central Railroad off the track about four miles south of Freeport, by placing ties across the track, but it proved unsuccessful. The train met with a similar piece of villany near Mardidian this morning, the obstruction in this case being a pile of stones gathered from a neighboring culver. The engine was temporarily disabled, but no other damage was done.

CHICAGO.

Pleasant Excursion.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The proprietors of the *Inter Ocean* newspaper, of this city, gave a free steamboat excursion and picnic to about five hundred children of the city, and the day being a beautiful one, and everything necessary provided for the comfort and pleasure of the young ones, the affair was a decided and pleasant success.

Laying of a Corner Stone.

The corner stone of the Mt. Vernon Academy, of Washington Heights, one of the suburbs of the city, was laid to-day with the usual ceremonies.

RAILROAD NEWS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, June 28.—The Cairo and Fulton Railroad was completed to-day to Arkadelphia, and an excursion party passed over the road to that point from this city, a distance of 65 miles. The excursion was given by the officers of the road to the business men of Little Rock, and was composed of the Governor and other State officers, and about 200 in all of the leading citizens. Arkadelphia is at the head of navigation on the Euachita river.

PARSONS, Kan., June 28.—Through and close connection is now made between Hannibal, Missouri and Denison, Texas, over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and this company now own and are operating seven hundred and eighty-four miles of road, all of which has been built since August, 1869.

THE WALWORTH TRIAL

More Letters Read.

SERIOUS THREATS MADE.

Interesting Disclosures of Family History.

Will of Hon. H. F. Clark.

SLAVERY OF ITALIAN CHILDREN.

Will of Hon. H. F. Clark.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The will of H. F. Clark has been filed in the Surrogate's office. He leaves to his wife all his property at Rockaway, Long Island, and the family residence and appurtenances in this city, the remainder of the real and personal estate not otherwise ordered being given to his wife and daughter in equal shares. Fifty thousand dollars are bequeathed in trust for the support of his sister, and the White Plains Property is left to Sereus B. Clark, brother of the deceased, who together with his sister, are released from all debts and demands the deceased was entitled to make against them. Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court, gets the fine law library of the late Mr. Clark, including the "Annals of Congress," and American "State Papers," Augustus A. Schell is named as executor, and Mrs. Clark executrix.

Afternoon Session.

After recess, Mrs. Walworth continued her testimony. She said that when Frank was seven or eight years old he fell on the hearth and fractured his skull; on two occasions he received injuries on the base ball ground and complained of his head for some months afterwards.

Other witnesses were examined but nothing new was elicted. A number of letters from the deceased to his wife were read by Mr. O'Conor, among them the following, which has been referred to as the one which so excited Frank:

Another Letter.

PUB'N HOUSE OF CARLTON & CO.,
UNDER FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW YORK 13.

Listen to these terrible words. They will show you how keenly and fiercely I feel the humiliation of Reuben H. Walworth's will, and what a scot, the descendant of King Malcolm will do, when all had been taken from him. Reuben H. Walworth always hated me from my cradle. He always hated any one who was high spirited and would speak out their thoughts. He always liked cringing hypocrites like Eliza Backus and Clarence Walworth, although he saw my ambitious spirit. He hated it because I would not toady to his favorite Yankees, hence from my cradle, he persecuted me and headed me off in every pursuit or speculation. I could not please him in anything, because I would not whine to him about his favorites. Everything that I ever wrung from him even my pay in the Speke case was wrung from his fears. The only reason that he did not omit my name from his will altogether was that he respected my talents, and hoped that I would write his life. He knew that nobody else would, but he has stung me to madness, and broken up my family by placing me in the humiliating position of being under a trustee, and that trustee my brother, who has neither ambition nor heart. From his grave he glares at me and says: "Ha, ha, you were always proud and high spirited, but by my will I have put in your side a thorn for life. You have no dignity under it, and it will sting you to your grave. The only ones of my name who have any dignity under my will are your sons Frank and Tracy, who will bear my name to posterity." Now Ellen Hardin, knowing that I am helpless under that will if you will persist in trying, year by year, to see how much of that trust property you can get out of me by threats of law, by personal blandishment to my trustees, or by any other means, if you doubt, and will not see that I ought to have something for my entire life, whether he intended to or not, then mark that will be the finale of my vengeance upon that dead scoundrel dog who has made me so pitiable before men and before you. I will, and so help me the demon who wait upon the persecuted and proud spirited and revengeful. I will when stripped by you of my property, and you mean it at last, plunge my dagger into Frank and Tracy's heart and cut off the Walworth name. God d—n him. He has elevated them and degraded me, and you gloat over it. I have not one single firm right under his will. This you believe, and this has been the cause of your disposing and abandoning me. With a cold, calm purpose you contemplated my eventual beggary and humiliation. I will kill your boy, and defeat the d—d scoundrel in his grave, and cut off his d—d name forever. Now you just persecute me about that property, and keep this thorn alive in my heart, by the eternal God I will kill them and you too. Now, you hurt my property any further, and I will gut your boys as well as you too. The G——d d—d deadvillian shan't rob me of my wife and children and property. If I can't have anything, I'll have revenge. G——d d——n you, I have lost already everything which makes life tolerable.

This letter has no signature and is addressed to Mrs Ellen Walworth, Saratoga Springs, New York.

Second Day of the Walworth Trial

The Walworth trial was resumed today before a crowded court room. There were many women, young and old, present, and the prisoner, as on previous days, was surrounded by his relatives. The argument was continued by the counsel on the admission as evidence of a letter of the deceased dated August 12, 1872, but Judge Davis decided that he would admit only such portions as contained threats, and counsel for defence except to the ruling. Charles O'Conor then read admitted portions of the letter from the deceased, when the district attorney withdrew his objections and the whole letter which is addressed to Mrs. Walworth, and published yesterday was read.

The Infamous Traffic in Italian Children.

An address has been sent to President Grant and Governor Dix by Italian born citizens expressing the belief that some prompt and effectual remedy is absolutely necessary to put down the infamous traffic in Italian children, carried on between Italy and America, and asking that certain laws may be framed to that end.

Libel Suit Against the Sun.

In the suit of Alexander Sheppard, Vice President of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, against Charles A. Dana, Editor of the *Sun*, Commissioner Davenport, on application of the counsel for the complainant, granted an order for the commitment of Dana, and for his removal to the District of Columbia, where the case is to be tried. Davenport refused to fix the bail, saying he had no authority, and the counsel and Dana immediately went before the United States District Judge, where he filed bonds.

The Indicted Ring Officials.

James H. Ingersoll and ex-Senator Michael Morton were arrested to-day under the late Ring indictment. They gave the necessary bail, and were released.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

A Compromise Cabinet Formed.

MADRID, June 28.—P. Y. Margali has formed a compromise Ministry, as follows President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Senor P. Y. Margali; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mazonave; Minister of War, Gonzealas; Minister of Finance, Carvajal; Minister of Justice, Berges; Minister of Marine, Aurich; Minister of Colonies, Sorni.

Carlists Victorious in One Place and Defeated in Another.

On Thursday last the Carlists surprised Castanon's command, and the troops fled precipitately to Pompeiuna, when the people rose, shouting "Death to Nouvillos." It is believed that Nouvillos, who commands in the North, will be suspended. General Colemay has defeated the Carlists under Alphonouzo. The *Gaceta* this afternoon confirms the report of the defeat of Castanon's forces by the Carlists force, and their retreat to Pompeluna.

Renewed Difficulties.

Disorders in Seville have been renewed, and the city is in a state of siege. A conflict between the troops and the inhabitants is imminent.

More Resignations.

Senor Aurich, who was yesterday appointed Minister of Marine, has resigned. P. Y. Margall, in announcing the resignation to the Cortes, asked the Deputies to refrain from interpellation on account of this resignation. The remainder of the Cabinet have not been confirmed. The crisis continues. A motion that the Cortes be constituted a Committe of Public Safety, was rejected.

Continued Troubles Threats, etc.

MADRID, June 29.—The irreconcilables threaten to take up arms if the ministry is formed exclusively of members of the Right. The authorities have made preparations to repress disorder, and have stationed a corps of civil guard around the palace of the Cortes. The report of defeat by General Cabrinety of the Carlist forces under the personal command of Don Alfonso, is officially confirmed. The Internationals are losing ground in Catalona, and the Cure of Santa Cruz still holds as prisoners the mayor of Viriaton and a correspondent of *Le Pays*, and will only release them on condition that France gives up two Carlist officers. Senor Costade has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

Programme Unchanged.

Senor P. Y. Margall stated in the Cortes yesterday, that his programme of policy was unchanged.

Notice was given that the government would present a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and that the same political privileges would be granted to the Colony as were enjoyed by the people of Spain. The announcement was received with cheers.

The Minister of Marine announced, as a measure of economy, the suppression of the Admiralty and the discontinuance of the Mediterranean Squadron.

Gen. Nouvillas telegraphs that Castanou's loss in his recent engagement with the Carlists near Pampeluna, was twenty killed, one hundred wounded and one hundred missing, while that of the Rebels was one hundred killed and four hundred wounded.

ITALY.

Severe Shocks of an Earthquake.

FLORENCE, June 29.—Strong shocks of an earthquake were felt in the North of Italy at five o'clock this morning. The motion was severe in Venice and Verona, and caused a panic. There were several accidents in those cities, but no serious damage was done to persons or property. At other points the shocks were more violent and their effect disastrous. A dispatch from Treviso reports that at Feletto, near Conegliano, about thirty-five miles north of Venice, a church was destroyed by the earthquake and thirty-eight persons killed, and in four villages near Villoria fourteen persons were killed and many injured. Great damage was also done in the town of Belluno, on the river Peave, fifty miles north of Venice.

HOLLAND.

The War Against Acheen—Proposals for a Termination of Hostilities.

LONDON, June 28.—A despatch from Penang says: The Dutch government, with a view of terminating hostilities with Acheen, has offered the Sultan to pay the expenses thus far incurred by the war, to rebuild the mosque burned by the Dutch troops, to acknowledge the independence of the Sultan, and to abstain from interference with Mohammedanism; and, in return, Holland asks that certain privileges be granted the Dutch traders at the Achenecese ports.

TURKEY.

Massacre of Christians at Bosna.

VERUNA, June 28.—Complete anarchy prevails in Bosna, caused by the persecution of Christians by the Mohammedans. In one district two hundred and seventy Christians were murdered within six weeks, and no efforts have been made to arrest the murderers. Foreign representatives to Turkey demand an investigation, and call upon the authorities to afford protection to the persecuted people. The murders have greatly alarmed Christians, and many are emigrating.

ENGLAND.

Elections in Scotland.

LONDON, June 28.—The election for members of the House of Commons took place in Berwickshire, Scotland, yesterday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Miller, the Liberal candidate, by fourteen majority.

RUSSIA.

Khiva Occupied by the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—An official telegraphic dispatch from General Kaufmann announces that the capital of Khiva was occupied by the Russian forces on the 10th of June. The Khan of Khiva fled to Youmandow.

GERMANY.

Deaths from Cholera.

LONDON, June 28.—A special from Berlin states that two deaths from cholera occurred in that city yesterday. The inhabitants are reported to be greatly alarmed.

WASHINGTON

The Proceedings against the Union Pacific Railway.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The statements having been published that the Credit Mobilier suit is likely to result in a failure, owing to the alleged movement to unite all the forces of the Union Pacific R. R. Co. against the Government, and to other causes. The Attorney General says the name of Horice F. Clark was not cited in the bill of equity with the understanding that he and the company would remain neutral. The death of Clark will have no other effect than delay until the name of the new President of the Company can be substituted. The Attorney General sees no reason whatever to change his belief that the proceedings instituted will be successful.

The following presidental appointments were received to-day for record. Post Masters—Thomas Moore, Metropolis city, Ills; Wm. H. Mann, Gilman, Ills., George H. Kimball; Golden City, Colorado, Mrs. Francis G. White, Water Valley, Miss. Grangers—A. D. Kettler, Henry Turner and William G. Toner for Wyoming. Collectors of Customs—Clark, at Charlestown, S. C., will be superceded by Mr. Worthington, friend of Senator Patterson, of that State on the return of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is expected to-night.

The Case of Van Buren, the Suspended Vienna Commissioner.

WASHINTON, June 29.—The question has been presented as to what action is to be taken by our Government concerning Gen. Van Buren, Ex-Chief Commissioner at Vienna. It is safe to say, that, as the Government has never preferred any charges against him no action will be taken, and it may here be reported that Gen. Van Buren was suspended for irregularities or other reasons and successors appointed in cases where public interests may be better served by such changes. Nothing has appeared to show that Gen. Van Buren is guilty of any dishonorable proceedings, but rather that he did not possess requisite executive ability to conduct the business entrusted to him, and misplaced confidence in one or more of his subordinates, especially Mr. Meyer, and hence the cause of irregularities which have had so disastrous an effect on the American features of the Exposition both morally and in respect to articles contributed.

OBITUARY.

Death of the President's Father.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Hon. Jesse R. Grant, father of President Grant, of Covington, Ky., died of general debility, at seven o'clock to-night. The President, though expected in a special train, had not arrived at the time of his death. His death had been hourly expected for several days.

THE CHOLERA.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—There were fourteen deaths from cholera to day, including that of Dr. C. P. Divan.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—The weather was clear and hot. Cholera interments to-day, nine.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—There were eight deaths from cholera to-day, four white and four colored. Scarcely any new cases are reported.

Edward Malson, aged twelve who resided in Washinton city, shot himself fatally yesterday during the absence of his parents at a funeral.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

The vote by which the article on oaths of office was rejected was reconsidered, and the article as reported was passed, with an amendment requiring an iron-clad oath for legislators. The oath is to be taken within twenty days after adjournment, and requires a member to swear or affirm that he has not knowingly listened to corrupt private co-operative solicitation from interested parties or their agents, nor received any gift from any such parties, nor from any candidate; that he has not voted or spoken on any matter in which he had or expected to have a private interest; that he has not done or willingly permitted to be done any act which would make him guilty of bribery; that he has observed the order and forms of legislation, and has not knowingly voted for any measure which he knew or believed to be inconsistent therewith. Failure to take this oath is to forever disqualify the party from holding any office of profit or trust under the Commonwealth. Intentional false swearing, in addition to disqualification, is to be treated as perjury

The article prescribing the form in which future amendments to the Constitution shall be made, was passed. It requires their passage by two succeeding Legislatures, and then publication in at least two newspapers in every county in which newspapers are published, before submission to the people.

The article on county, township and borough officers was considered and passed. No material alteration was made. Adjourned.

The Convention met at nine o'clock this morning.

CITIES AND CHARTERS.

The article on cities and charters was called up on consideration. The first section was read, and opposed by Mr. Dodd as unnecessary. The section was amended so as to require a population of 10,000 before a charter can be asked for.

The second section, providing that legislative power shall be vested in the Mayor and Council was voted down as unnecessary in the Constitution.

The third section relating to mayors of cities was voted down.

Mr. Newlin offered an amendment to the fourth section, providing that no Commission created by the Legislature shall have power to spend money, unless it is appropriated by the city authorities, which the Chair ruled out of order, as not germane to the subject.

On motion of Mr. Wallace the first eight lines of the fourth section were stricken out, and the amendment voted down.

Mr. Dallas moved the section should be amended so as to read as follows: Every municipality shall have exclusive power to pass laws for its own regulation, not repugnant to the Constitution or laws of the Commonwealth.

The section as amended, and as originally reported, was then voted down.

Mr. Newlin renewed his amendment as a new section, and it was agreed to. It provides that no commission shall spend money unless the same shall have been first appropriated by the municipal authorities.

The fifth and sixth sections were agreed to. The seventh, eighth and ninth sections were agreed to. The tenth section was then defeated. The bill having been gone through with, the article was referred to the Committee on Revision. Adjourned,

PHILADELPHIA, June 26

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday afternoon, the article on Education was resumed, when the subject of establishing a State system of industrial schools for children was further discussed, and finally disposed of, on motion of Mr. Broomall, by recommitting the article to the Committee on Education, with instructions to strike out all but the first and fourth sections, for the maintenance of public schools and the appointment of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Being reported back, as thus amended, the article was finally passed substantially as heretofore published, except that the fifteenth section, prohibiting appropriations by municipalities in aid of schools and other institutions, for charitable and sectarian purposes, was stricken out.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The article on oath of office, prescribing the form of oath for members of the General Assembly, Judicial, State and county officers, was considered on second reading. The article, after some ineffectual attempts to amend it, was wholly rejected. This leaves as the oath for Legislators the specific form prescribed by article on Legislature, and for other officers the general oath in the present Constitution will be applicable.

REVENUE, TAXATION AND FINANCE.

The article on Revenue, Taxation and Finance was next considered. The sections requiring taxation on the same class of subjects to be uniform, and collected under general laws, specifying as the property that the Legislature may exempt from taxation public property, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not held for profit, and institutions of purely public charity—were passed as reported. Adjourned.

This morning the Convention came to order, Judge Walker (Erie) in the chair.

The Convention resumed consideration of the article reported from the Committee of the Whole on revenue, taxation and finance.

Sec. 4 was read. It provides that property and business of manufacturing corporations shall not be taxed in any other manner or at any other rate than like property and business of individuals.

The amendment pending from yesterday to insert the words "and mining" after "manufacturing," gave rise to discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. John Price Wetherill, Ewing, Bowman, Corry, Ainey, Bardsley, Bigler, Baer and Howard. The amendment was defeated, and the vote on the section resulted in its being lost.

Sec. 5 No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue or to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply the deficiencies in the revenue shall not exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million of dollars. Agreed to.

Sec. 6. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is intended, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other. Agreed to.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1873.

RATE OF INTEREST.

In the afternoon session of the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Knight renewed his proposition to fix the legal rate of interest and discount at seven per centum per annum. After discussion, participated in by Messrs. Knight, Dunning, Mott, Stanton, Patton and Baer, in favor, and by Messrs. Biddle, Cowman and Carey against the proposition, the same was rejected.

Several sections of the article on revenue, etc, limiting indebtedness of municipalities, etc, were passed.

THE DEBT OF CITIES.

A substitute for the eighth section presented as offered by Mr. Buckalew. It limits the debt of any municipality, except as provided in the article, to five per centum upon the taxable property therein, and prohibits any new debt or increase to an amount exceeding two per centum upon the assessed valuation of the property without the assent of the people being first obtained by vote; provided that any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized to make loans not exceeding in the aggregate at any one time three per centum upon such valuation in increase of its indebtedness, until its debt shall be reduced below seven per centum upon such assessed valuation.

THE SINKING FUND.

The section relating to the sinking fund was amended by inserting a clause that said fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof; and the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with such other funds and resources as may be designated by law.

The section for keeping the moneys of the State at interest, or in loans upon the security of the bonds of the United States, or of this State, was amended by adding "in such manner as shall be provided by law." A further amendment prevailed requiring the figures of interest on which such moneys are loaned to appear in the quarterly exhibit, showing their amount, security therefor, &c. The article was then passed.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

The article on future amendments was next considered.

Judge Walker called the Convention to order at the regular hour this morning.

On motion the article on oath of office was reconsidered. The oath as reported by the Committee was adopted by yeas 77 to nays 16.

An amendment, providing for an oath after leaving office was offered as an additional section, and was advocated by ex-Chief Justice Black in an impressive speech, in which he took ground in favor of any means by which bribery and corruption can be absolutely abrogated and prevented. He declared that it would be an outrage to give our present government to posterity. The proposed oath is similar to that given to judges and jurors, and provides that a legislator shall not listen to private solicitation.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by inserting the word "corrupt" before the words "private solicitation."

HARRY YOUNG'S DEATH.

Close of the Coroner's Investigation—Foulkes and Moore Charged With Criminal Negligence.

Yesterday morning Coroner West resumed the investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Harry Young, the little child who was killed in Allegheny on Sunday afternoon by being struck by a stump rolled down the hill by Giles A. Foulkes. The following evidence was adduced:

THE TESTIMONY.

Thos. Christian was the first witness called. He resided in the Third ward, Allegheny. He was standing in George Moss' yard, when the stump came down the hill. He heard a racket and saw the stump coming down the hill; he also saw three children playing below, and warned them to run; they did run, but the stump overtook one of them and ran over him; witness picked the child up, and the only sign of life was a slight movement of the lip; the stump rolled up the embankment about thirty feet, and then took a diagonal direction towards Mr. Moss' house; it struck the boy when it was returning. Witness saw no stones coming down the hill before the stump came; didn't see any boys on the side of the hill except the three children referred to.

THE STUMP

measured about four and a half feet each way. He did not see any of the parties on the hill come down after the stump was started. Witness could not identify the parties on the hill. In answer to questions from Major Brown, the witness stated that the child was about 400 feet from his mother's house. He tried to move the stump after he had carried the child home, but could not do it.

George Moss, who resides on Howard street, Seventh ward, was sworn. He corroborated the the testimony of Mr. Christian—left the child with him and ran and told Mr. Young. Witness then sketched the locality of the accident, showing the hillside down which the stump was rolled, the side of the ravine from which it rebounded, and the point where it caught the decease. Witness said

THE CHILDREN

played in that place, and that his own children were there a few moments before. The stump could not have been moved by one man; it was so heavy.

Isabella Smith, sworn—Reside at No. 97 Hemlock street; we were sitting on the hillside; saw some boys and one man on the hill who were rolling stones down; they tried for an hour to loosen a stump on the brow of the hill; after they had succeeded in starting it, it lodged against a tree; they gave it another start and it went down the hill; a few minutes afterwards Mr. Mason told me a boy had been killed; there was only one man, but there were a number of boys. The Coroner asked witness if she could identify the prisoner, but could not say that she could. Witness continued; The boys went away but the man staid quite a spell.

Martha Smith was sworn and corroborated the preceding witness in all material points. She said the stump was

PRIED UP WITH A BOARD,

and that there was one man and five or six boys working around it; she thought they could have seen the children playing below; she could not identify the parties who started the stump.

George Mason, sworn.—This witness gave substantially the same account of the affair as preceding witnesses and then continued: I identify the prisoner as the man who was moving the stump, having been acquainted with him for over five years; it was he who got the board to aid in prying out the stump; the party could not see where the children were playing; they could not see Moss's house.

Officer Jerry Smith was sworn, and testified in relation to the arrest of Foulkes. Witness continued: Prisoner told me he would not have left his home but he

THOUGHT A MOB WAS COMING

after him, and he did not wish to fall into their hands; he also said he would have surrendered himself on Federal street, but did not see an officer.

Andrew McGibbon, aged fourteen years, was sworn—Saw the stump go down the hill; had left Mrs. Smith to go up to the quarry to get a drink; saw the stump go over the little boy; that is the man (the prisoner) who helped to start the log; did not see any person go down the hill to tell the people to get out of the way; Wm. McGibbon and Bob Tiel were in the party who

ROLLED THE STUMP.

Wm. McGibbon, aged nine years, was next called, and after being interrogated, testified: Mr. Foulkes sent me down the hill to tell the boys to get out of the road; told me to go down and see if there were any boys there; told the boys to get out of the way; they said, "you know, us if any of us get hurt it will be our blame." The stump was started about twenty minutes afterward; could not see the boys from where the stump was; John Moore was working at the stump too; Mr. Foulkes was the only man there; there were eight or nine boys down the hill, catching crabs in the run; told Mr. Foulkes when I came back that the boys hadn't gone away; went back again and hallooed to the boys; they didn't answer me; when I returned the stump was at the tree.

John Moore, aged sixteen, residing at No. 258 Jackson street, Allegheny, was the next witness. He testified that he had gone up to visit Mr. Foulkes on Sunday, and was looking at the city through a field glass; it was thought that to roll the stump down would be

GOOD FUN.

Witness then detailed how they worked to loosen the stump, and how it lodged against the tree; he didn't know whether Mr. F. had assisted in loosening it from the tree or not. Witness testified further that he couldn't see any houses in the hollow from the place where the stump was started; could see a house at the foot of the hill, but the stump did not go in that direction until it re-bounded; heard Mr. Foulkes send the boys down the hill to warn people away; when the boys said they wouldn't go he sent them back; when the stump started a second time did not know whether the boys were there or not.

Mrs. McGibbons was sworn, and testified that she saw the boys go down the hill and halloo to the boys in the hollow; she also saw them go down the second time and throw stones at them and call to them; the boys were about half way up the hill when the stump came down.

Dr. John Kirker, who was summoned to attend the boy, testified in relation to the injuries which had been inflicted.

THE VERDICT.

The testimony having been concluded, the room was cleared and the jury proceeded to deliberate upon a verdict. The consultatation lasted some time, when the following verdict was rendered: "That Harry Young the deceased, came to his death from injuries received by a stump which was rolled down a hill in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, and that Giles A. Foulkes, John Moore, and others, unknown to the jury, were criminally negligent in rolling said stump down the hill.

Farm Notes.

APPLICATION OF PARIS GREEN.

A Wisconsin correspondent of the American Rural Home, after having used Paris Green mixed with flour, for the protection of his potatoes from the ravages of the Colorado bug, finds it far better to mix the poison with water. When dissolved in water it is more effectual, more lasting, and more economical. One application will suffice for the present and first future generation. More than two applications are seldom necessary during the season.

His method is to fill a common sized water pail with water, and mix a tablespoon even full, of the green, by stirring well, which will give the water a deep green color. He then takes part of an old broom (or a new one will do) and with that he sprinkles the vines. One paliful will suffice for two rows about twelve rods in length.

EFFECT OF MANURE ON WEEDS.

The application of manures suited to particular kinds of cultivated plants appears to have an excellent effect in checking the growth of weeds, which would otherwise prove injurious. In regard to clover, it was found that when the land was wholly unmanured the weeds formed 57 per cent of the entire yield; but that the application of gypsum reduced the proportion of weeds to 2 per cent. Nitrogenous manures had very slight effect, and phosphatic manures but little more. We must not from this, however, consider gypsum as an antidote to weeds in general since it is a specific manure for clover, and gives it a power to struggle successfully with the weeds, and crowd them out.

LEAKING TEATS.

Mr. J. J. Pettibone, of Manchester, Vt. writes that a young and valuable cow of his had a hole in the side of each of her hind teats, which made it very unpleasant for the milker—she being young and a superior cow. He commenced experimenting by clipping the edge of the holes, thinking they might grow up but without success. As a second resource, he heated a wire and while hot inserted it into the holes, when the cow was dry. Now that she gives milk again, she is found to be all right.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

The Journal of Horticulture says that a French farmer has discovered that the use of tan is an efficient preventive against potato disease. For three years he has introduced a small quantity of the residue of the bark used in tanning into each hole on planting his potato crop, and each time he has been completely successful in preserving his fields free from the annoying disease.

PREVENTIVE AND REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, who has had large experience with swine, says the following are reliable:

Preventive—One peck wood ashes, four pounds salt, one pound each of black antimony, copperas and sulphur, quarter of a pound saltpetre. Pound, mix thoroughly and moisten enough to prevent waste; put in a trough in a dry place where the hogs can at all times eat as much as they please of it. I have strictly followed directions and had no cholera.

Remedy—It is: Sulphur, two pounds; copperas, two pounds; madder two pounds; black antimony, half pound; saltpetre, half pound; arsenic, two ounces. The quantity is sufficient for one hundred hogs, and is mixed with slop enough for a few doses all round—a pint to each hog. Each time I tried this I had about fifty head, and not one died that was able to walk to the trough and had enough life left to drink.

BROOM CORN SEED.

Unquestionably the best way to dispose of broom corn seed is to feed it to the fowls. The next best mode is to feed it to the sheep; they are fond of it, and fatten upon it nearly as fast as upon Indian corn. Ground with corn, rye, oats or barley, it is profusely fed to cattle, and when mixed with wheat bran, it is good for milch cows. The Shakers frequently feed it to horses, and at the season of the year when the grain is abundant they use it exclusively.

EXPERIMENTS IN CURING HAY WITH LIME.

Last summer I put about five tons of hay in one stack, composed of about one-third each of timothy, clover and weeds I put it up the same day it was cut, and it was quite green. I sprinkled it plentifully with lime about half air-slacked: it commenced to heat immediately, and got so hot that I thought it would burn but in twenty-four hours it had cooled off. It kept remarkably well, and moulded only where there were large stocks or weeds. The cattle ate it but did not like the lime. I put the same amount of hay in a barn; this hay was better cured and drier than the other. To this I added both lime and salt, but it did not keep as well as the other. The salt appeared to take as much dampness as the lime took up, which rendered it useless. In another barn I put hay that was well cured. I added lime to it also; the horses didn't relish it as well as that which had no lime, but they appeared healthier and have less cough than when fed on hay that was not limed.

I would advise the use of lime only in a free stone country. A certain amount of lime is necessary to make bone for all animals, but in a limestone country they often get too much, which causes disease of the intestines and bladder.—[Ohio Farmer.

FISTULA IN HORSES.

Sometimes an abscess does not easily discharge its contents, but communicates with the surface by a narrow canal, with walls of a membrane similar to that enclosing the pus, containing besides, in cases of long standing, hard fibrous tissue; and secreting a thin, serious, and often badly smelling pus. This is a sinus, which, where it becomes constricted at its external orifice, is termed a fistula, such as occurs in poll evil, bad cases of quittor, &c. Inject by means of a small syringe two drachms of tincture of iodine once daily for a few days. Then, and until the fistula is healed, inject daily a small portion of a solution of carbolic acid, proportion of solution to be half an ounce of the carbolic acid to a pint of soft water to be shaken before use. Keep the sore clean and the opening from closing too early by placing a small piece of cotton in the mouth of the opening.

P. T. Barnum to the Public.

A rumor,—originating with, and industriously circulated by unscrupulous showmen,—having gained some credence, that I would divide my Great Traveling Exhibition on leaving Boston, I beg to state that such an idea has never been entertained for a moment. The vast enterprise,—involving a cost of one million five hundred thousand dollars,—is the crowning event of my managerial life, and, although acting against the advice of many experienced showmen, I shall adhere to my determination to keep the monster combination intact during the entire season. The public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

More Curiosities for Barnum.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following telegram from the great American showman:

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 2, 1873.

To Publisher of The Post:

Just imported four living Giraffes and Cameleopards The only ones in America. Also, double humped camels, dromedaries and ostriches. Cost ninety-two thousand dollars. I go with them to Pittsburgh immediately to join my World's Fair.

P. T. BARNUM.

[Advertisement].

A Fine Chance to Secure a Lot—The Property of Squire Kerr.

Valuable property in lots will be placed in the market ere long by Mr. Benton Kerr, who will offer them for sale. They are situated in the Eleventh ward of Allegheny City, a portion of the property on which Mr. Kerr has resided for many years. The survey is now being made by Mr. Develen, and each lot will have a few splendid apple trees of the best quality planted by the owner. These lots will be the most desirable for private residences, and are convenient to the cities and the Chicago railroad and street cars to Wood's Run. They cannot be surpassed in the county for salubrious climate, pure water and a fine neighborhood, free from taverns, and on the line of the New Brighton road from the city to Rochester. When the plot of lots is completed, an announcement to that effect will be made in these columns. The place has been the residence of the 'Squire for many years, whose house, it will be remembered, was consumed by fire. The sale of these lots will enable him to rebuild independently of personal favors from any quarter, then "Benton" will be himself again, out of trouble. The New Brighton road will be sixty feet wide, which passes in front of this place, where the squire is the owner of eight acres with two orchards on the place. Each lot will contain a few choice apple trees of the finest quality. d&w-1t

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	115¼
United States 6s, 1881, old	116¼
United States 6s (Coupons)	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	115½
United States 5-20s, 1865	117⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	119
United States 5-20s, 1867	120⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	120
United States 10-40s	112
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113
Currency 6ixes	1 41¼
New 5 Per Cents	103⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July , 1873.

REMARKS—The weather has improved and the rains for some days past has cooled the air very materially. In regard to trade we have no particular change to note. The demand was fair and sales regular at prices that have ruled for some days. Groceries—Leading dealers report trade slow, the demand from the country having fallen off, in regard to prices we have no material change to note; sugars in the West have declined but coffee appears to hold its own. Flour—We have to note a quiet market with more sellers than buyers. This, however, is nothing new, having been the situation for some time. The supply at present exceeds the demand; there is no shipping demand. The mills are well supplied with wheat. Bacon—Dealers continue to report a fair trade demand; prices have undergone no change. Mess Pork has declined 50c per bbl., and lard ½c per lb. Country meat is dull and prices very uncertain. Butter is dull but no lower; holders think that there is no necessity for lower prices. Apples are in limited demand; a good article is not easily obtained. The stock on hand is not a large one.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	1,173
Apples, bbls	20
Oats, sks	3,631
Corn, sks	1,700
Cheese, bxs	64
Butter, pks	14
Rye, sks	170
Wheat, sks	510

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

ASHES—The market was a quiet one, being entirely devoid of animation; the current rates are soda ash, common 4½c, refined choice brands 6 6½c; nitrite 5c; pearls 11c; potash 9a9½c; arsenic 4½c5c per pound.

ALE—The demand keeps up with the supply; the present rates are India ale $11; X $10; porter $10; X ale 8a9 per barrel; half barrel in proportion.

APPLES—The arrivals here are quite light; the season is nearly over; buyers however are indifferent about purchasing; the rates are in consequence nominal; we quote common to fair $2 50a3 50. Choice sound fruit $4 60a5 00 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The season may be considered over; we hear of an occasional sale at 50a55.

BROOM CORN—The firmness we have before noted continues. The stock in first hands is not a large one. The extreme rates at present are 5, 7a9c. per pound:

BROOMS—Steady, sales No. 2 $1 76, No. 3 $2, No. 4 $2 50, No. 5 $2 75. Carpet brooms $3 50. Toy brooms $1 50. Wisps $1 50a2 25 per doz.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to notice in regard to this article, while the market is a dull one, prices are no livelier. We quote common to fair 8a10a12, prime to choice 15a17c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Is still quoted at 35a40c. per lb.

BEANS—The supply in the market is a light one. The demand however is by no means extensive, sales range from $2 50a3 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The market was dull, prices weak and uncertain, being in sympathy with the raw material, sales were reported at 15a15¾c per gallon.

CHEESE—The receipts continue liberal. The supply just now exceeds the demand, we quote as follows: Ohio factory first hands 11a11¼c; in a jobbing way 12a12½c per pound.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand and sales were limited, prices very uncertain, we quote shoulders 5a5½c; clear sides 7a7½c; hams 8a8c; country lard 7a8c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—The market was a quiet one; prices unchanged Tomatoes $2 40a2 50 per doz. Peaches 3 lb cans $3. Corn Winslow's $2 90a3.

EGGS—We note sales at 15a18c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was dull; prices unchanged; buyers purchasing sparingly spring wheat at $7a7 50; red winter wheat western $8a8 50 per bbl. Rye $5 25a5 50.

GRAIN—The market was quiet sales being restricted; receipts light. Wheat red winter fair to good $1 45a1 50; prime to choice $1 55 per bush. Oats in ample supply; prices weak but no lower; dealers complain of present prices; mixed 42a43c; white 44a45c. Corn shelled dull; quoted on track at 53a54c; free in elevator 55a56c. Ear, supply light; bulk 56a57c. Rye dull; demand limited at 75a80c per bush. Barley, no demand; prices are to uncertain to quote.

HAY—The demand is improving; prices have evidently touched bottom; Baled being quoted at $18a25 per ton; loose sold from wagon at various prices.

POTATOES—The late big advance has increased the receipts very materially; new crops have declined with sales at $8a8 50 per barrel, even then are steep figures; old sold in a small way at $1 75a2 00 per bushel.

POULTRY—Spring chickens in good demand; prices range from 50a60 per pair as to size.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS.—The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand at the following: Hams, s. c. canvassed 14½c. Breakfast bacon 12½c; shoulders 9½c; plain 8½. Dried beef 19c. Beef tongues $7 50 per dozen. Sides; rib 9½c; short rib 10c; clear 10½c. Mess pork $1 70 per barrel. Lard; leaf tierces 9¼; refined 9¾; half barrels 10¼c; barrels 11c per lb.

RAGS are steady with sales at 3¼a3¾c.

SEEDS dull and nothing doing in clear or timothy. Flax seeds meets ready sales at $2 10a2 12½.

WHISKY—Market quiet. Highwines quoted at 93a94c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 3, 1873.

REMARKS—The oil market, to use a common expression, is in a very demoralized condition; prices are very low down, a further decline having been established in the raw material; an improvement would no doubt be very satisfactory to a large class. The prospect just now is not a very flattering one. Below will be found all the information we were able to obtain on the subject.

CRUDE.

We have to note a very dull market; at Parker's the market opened at $2 00 and prices fell to $1 90a1 95. The amount sold at the above figures reached 16,000 bbls.

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We can only report a very dull market with plenty of sellers but few buyers; standard brands can be purchased at 15½ a15¾c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

No change in prices of city or country make with the demand very active. City $2 25; country $2 15.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, July 2.—The *Herald* says: Prices are weak although a large maount of oil changed hands. On the upper road the market opened at $2 10 but fell off during the day until at the close $2 02½ was about the standard price. There was very little doing at Oil City and no particular change in price. At Parker's the market was more lively but weak, closing at $1 90a1 97. Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500	bbls	spot	$2 10
700	do	do	2 04½
1,000	do	do	2 10
500	do	do	2 07½
500	do	do	2 05
500	do	dd	2 02½
1,000	do	do	2 05
1,000	do	do	2 02½

OIL CITY.

1,400	do	do	2 12½
1,000	do	do	2 15

PARKER'S.

3,000	do	do	2 00
5,000	do	do	2 00
3,000	do	do	1 95
3,000	do	do	1 95
1,000	do	do	1 95
1,000	do	do	1 95

NEW YORK, July 2.—Closing of the 1st. The market was lower with an improved demand. Sales of 4,000 bbls crude in bulk at 8c; 1,000 do for this and next week at 7¾c; 5,000 do refined for August at 18⅜c; 5,000 do at 18½c; 4,000 do September at about 18⅝c; 3,000 bbls last half of July at 18c; rumored sales of 5,000 bbls for August and September at 18½. Cases —6,000 bbls sold at at 23½c. Philadelphia —Refined for July sold at 18¾c; first half of July at 18⅝c; last half of August at 18¼c; sales of 3,000 October at 18¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Market dull; straw white 18¼c; crude 12¼c in bbl; cases 23¼c; sales none; futures for August and September 18¼c.

ROUSEVILLE, July 2.—The market was quiet and dull at $1 90.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 2.—Market very flat at $1 90.

OIL CITY, July 2.—Market quiet at $2 05.

TITUSVILLE, July 2.—Market very quiet with nothin doing; held at $1 95.2 00.

TIDIOUTE, July 2.—Market very dull at $2 00.

PARKER'S, July 2.—Market quiet at $2 00.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 3, 1873.

CATTLE.

The number of cattle that arrived at the Union Yards, by the various railroads centering at this point, varied but little in number from last week, but in point of quality they were inferior. Among the offerings were some nine to twelve car loads of grass cattle and a falling off in the offerings of good butchers stock. The largest portion of the offering were from Chicago with a few lots from the adjoining counties in this State. The result was that prime cattle being scarce were firmer and sold more readily at fair prices. Drovers as a general thing were complaining of a bad market, prices being very unsatisfactory. They state that they have made no money for some time past. There are more trades than the cattle trade that could make the same complaint with equal justice. Stock cattle are very dull and the offerings were light and so was the demand with prices nominal at $3 25a4 50 per cwt.

PRICES.

Prime to extra butchers' cattle $6 25a6 75

Only the best quality brought these figures as a good many cattle changed hands at $3 50a4 00a5 00 per cwt; grasses sold at $3 50a4 25; bulls dull at $3 00a4 00; stockers $3 25a4 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market contained a large supply, there being fully 1 600 head on sale, fully two-thirds being lambs. The market opened slow and failed to improve up to the close, Butchers, with an eye to business, soon discovered how things were held off and soon succeeded in forcing down prices, lambs being from 25 to 50c per head below last week's prices, and some lots sold at a still farther decline. Lambs may be quoted at $2 00a4 00 per head. Sheep were also dull and lower; common to medium sold at $3 50a4 50 per cwt., and for prime to extra $5 00a5 50. Among the sales were the following:

J. Ackerman sold 60 head of sheep at $3 75a4 00 per head and 35 lambs at $2 00 a3 25 per head.

John Cullen sold 78 head of fair sheep 80 lbs at $2 60 per head.

John Norris had a lot of Washington county sheep but refused to accept the prices.

McNeese sold 80 head of Butler county sheep at $2 00a3 50 per per head. Lambs sold at $1 50a3 50 per head.

John Cotton sold 60 head of Butler county lambs at $1 50a3 75 per head.

J. Stokely sold 90 head of sheep at $4 25 and lambs at $2 50a3 25 per head.

M. Humes of Beaver county sold 137 head of sheep at $4 00a5 00 per cwt. Lambs at $2 00a3 50 per head.

J. Keefer sold 60 head of Lawrence county lambs at $1 50a2 25 per head.

David Ecker of Butler county sold 45 head of lambs at $2 50a$3 50 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 100 lambs at $2 00a 4 00 per head.

John F. Neely sold 110 head of lanbs at $1 50a3 50 and sheep at $2 60 per head.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, July 3, 1873.

The market was far from being an active one. The receipts are steadily increasing and we shoul judged that there was a good supply on hand. It may be proper to note that dealers are apart in their views. One thing is very certain somebody must give way before the market can open up. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. Eastern dealers are beginning to feel around to see how the land lays. The prominent rates are as follows:

Common fleece	33a34c.
Medium fleece	38a40c.
Tub washed	38a42c
Fine fleece	38a40c.
Combing	40a45c.
Pulled wools	33a35c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Money easy at 4a5 per cent. Sterling dull at 8¾.9¼ per cent. for 60 days, and 10 for sight.

Gold opened at 1 15, advanced to 1 15⅝, and closed at 1 15⅛ and 1 15¼. Loans 2a5 per cent. Clearings $47,000,000. Treasury disbursements $962,000. Gold and currency custom receipts $304,000. Most operators in gold look for lower prices. Governments quiet and strong. State bonds quiet and firm. Stocks quite active with well distributed business, Union Pacific, Pacific mail, Lake Shore and Western Union, being the features. Lake shore advanced steadily from 95⅝ to 96⅝ on the election of Commodore Vanderbilt to the Presidency, but reacted 95⅝ at the close. Pacific mail rose from 35 to 36, receded to 36, rose to 38 and finally reacted to 36½, the rise being attributable to covering by the shorts, and the late reaction to the statement that the service between New York and Aspinwall will be reduced from three to two monthly. Union Pacific moderately active between 26 and 26½, closing at 26⅜. Western Union rose from 84¾ to 85½, and reacted to 85¼. N. Y. Central sold at 102¼ 103¼ and 102⅝. Rock Island 109¼, 109⅞ and 109⅜. St. Paul 51¼, 51⅞ and 51⅝. Ohios 39 and 39¼. C C & I C 28¾, 29 and 28½. St. Joseph 37 and 37½. Michigan Central weak at 90½, 91 and 90. The whole list closed ¼ and ⅜ off the highest prices, appearing as if some large holders had realized.

PRODUCE.

Cotton dull 21c. Flour dull and lower; white wheat extras $6 90a8 10, extra Ohio $7 40a8, St. Louis $6 25a10 50; rye flour lower $4a5 10. Whisky easier 92¼c. Wheat dull; No 2 mixed $1 48a1 49. Rye dull 80a82c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; steamer Western mixed 51a53c, high mixed and yellow Western 54a58c Oats steady; new mixed 45a46c, white 50a53c. Wool steady 45a47½c. Eggs and molasses unchanged. Coffee dull 17¼a19½c. Sugar steady 7⅝a8⅜c. Crude petroleum 7¾c, refined 17¾a18c. Provisions steady. Pork—new mess $13 50a13 75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles Western long clear 8¾c, short 8¾a9c. Lard steady 8¾c. Butter steady; Western 15a23c. Cheese steady 12a13¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Flour a shade firmer $6 50a7 35. Wheat quiet $1 25a1 35. Corn active 47c. Rye quiet 68. Oats steady 30a49c. Barly dull and nominal. Groceries steady. Eggs quiet 13c. Mess pork held steady $16. Lard nominally unchanged and strong 6¼a8¾a8¾c. Bacon strong, shoulders 7¾c; sides 9¾a9¾c. Whisky firm 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Wheat dull and weak; No 1 red offered at $1 53a1 54; No 2 $1 46. Corn steady at 45a46c. Oats quiet at 40c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Flour firmer; superfine $4 00. Wheat firm; red $1 65a1 70. Corn firm; yellow 46c. Rye dull and nominal. Fats less active; white 45a46c. Provisions quiet! crude petroleum 11¾a12¾c. Whisky dull at 93a93½c.

DIED.

FOLLANSBEE—On Saturday evening, June 28, at Montgomery, Alabama, Mrs. ELIZABETH FOLLANSBEE, in the 74th year of her age.

KENNEY—On Wednesday morning, June 25th, 1873, Mrs. MARY A. widow of the late J. McKenney, in the 41st year of her age.

McLAUGHLIN—On Wednesday morning, June 25, 1873, KATE, daughter of Francis and Ann McLaughlin, aged thirteen years.

MOHLER—On Wednesday night, June 25th, at 11¾ o'clock, GEORGE Y. MOHLER, in the 20th year of his age.

HAVEN—On Thursday, June 26th, at quarter of 10 P. M., DAVID DE HAVEN, infant son of Thomas P. and Hannah Bedilion, aged nine months and one day.

CALLAGHAN—On Thursday, June 26th, 1873, 4:30 P. M., THOMAS son of Bridget Callaghan, aged three months and fifteen days.

McKEE—At his residence, No. 72 Western avenue, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening, July 1st, at ten minutes past seven o'clock, THOMAS McKEE, in the eighty-second year of his age.

BLISS—On Tuesday evening, July 1st at eight o'clock, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of Frank and Alice Bliss, aged eight months and seven days.

KREBS—On Tuesday evening, July 1st, at 6 o'clock, NICHOLAS, infant son of Otto and Mary Krebs, aged 10 months.

MALONE—On Wednesday morning, July 2, at 6 o'clock, WALTER, son of B. F. and Fanny Malone, aged one year and 2 months.

FULTON—June 25th, 1873, of bronchitis, Rev. WM. FULTON, pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, aged 36 years.

BEDILION—On Thursday, June 26, at 10 P. M., DAVID DEHAVEN, infant son of Thomas P. and Hannah Beddion, aged 9 months and 1 day.

MOORE—At 2:30 A. M., Friday, June 27, 1873, SARAH C., wife of B. D. Moore, in the 30th year of her age.

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of dead bodies to any distance, Charles' Air-Tight Burial Cases are superior to the metallics, being much lighter to handle, and at less than one-fourth the cost. For sale at No. 131 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.

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You had at one time a healthy and vigorous dy, or constitution. It began to fail at such a time, as near as you can mind. Disease invaded it; at what door it entered you are not sure, but you are sure that it is fast falling into decay. If your roof leaked you would shingle it; if the hogs broke into your corn-field you would dog them out; if your horse got lame you would see to it and have him cured. Worse than neglect, then, it is to delay in procuring the means to restore your health and renew your constitution. It is to you one of the most valuable possessions of which God has given you charge. Take care of it. You cannot cure a chronic disease in a day, or a week, or a month, but it is curable if you have not allowed it to progress too far. Consumption itself is curable by proper means, but you must not let it go too far. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure will always cure it before it gets headway; it will sometimes carry it off when it has seized up n the constitution. We cannot impress too forcibly upon the minds of our readers that Dr. Keyser and his remedies are the most valuable of any with which we are acquainted in the cure of any chronic disease. His treatise can be had free by addressing him at Pittsburgh, Pa.

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